THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1968 — *An International Daily Newspaper* — VOL. 60, NO. 222 TWO SECTIONS — EASTERN EDITION ★ 10c

FOCUS on Asia

What's ahead . . .

Members of the British Mission in Peking are being given exit visas by the Chinese Communist regime.

But there is little hope of early release for a British newsman held prisoner in the Chinese capital.

Anthony Grey, correspondent of Reuters news agency, has been under house arrest for more than a year.

He has committed no crime but is apparently being held in retaliation for the imprisonment in the British colony of Hong Kong of a Chinese correspondent who took part in Communist riots last year.

The British say the Chinese newsman was found guilty of a criminal offense and must serve his time. Speculation is that Mr. Grey will be held by the Chinese for a similar period.

⊕

Japan's China policy in the UN may veer slightly to the left this year.

There will be no substantive change. Tokyo will again support the UN resolution designating the question of Chinese representation as an "important issue" requiring a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly.

Significantly however, the Japanese have not committed themselves to be one of the cosponsors of the resolution, as in the past. Foreign Ministry sources say Japan will not make up its mind until the time of the UN session.

This new "flexibility" reflects a growing mood here that as the Vietnam war nears resolution Japan must seek to normalize its ties with Communist China.

⊕

South Vietnam's looming economic crisis is causing almost as much concern to Vietnamese and American officials here as the oft-predicted, yet-to-happen Communist military offensive.

Of particular worry to allied economic and financial specialists is that inflation is expected to gallop toward an explosively critical point in October or shortly thereafter.

To counter this economic threat, allied officials have discussed five drastic and potentially unpopular measures, some of which are still secret.

These five measures are: another devaluation of the Vietnamese piastre, another increase of Vietnamese taxes, rationing of necessary commodities, invalidating certain denominations of Vietnamese bank notes, and direct importing of commodities by the Vietnamese government instead of relying on commercial business channels, which now are in no mood to invest.

⊕

A hero's welcome reportedly is being planned for the first American combat unit returning home from Vietnam.

The 27th Marines—regimental landing team of the 5th Marine Division—is scheduled to return to Camp Pendleton in California this month or early September.

Withdrawal of the 5,000 men is not, however, the beginning of the much-discussed American phase-out.

Trends . . .

A number of Southeast Asian countries are concerned about increased Chinese Communist subversion in their area.

Recently an American air base in Thailand was attacked by Communist terrorists for the first time. Peking provides sanctuary for the clandestine Thai Communist Party.

Now the government of the Philippines is cracking down on residents of Chinese origin who might be in Peking's pay.

The Filipinos say they've discovered some of their Chinese are making secret visits to the mainland, slipping in through Hong Kong.

The object may be to stir up, at Peking's instruction, the Communist-leaning Huk terrorists in the Philippines.

How and why . . .

Australia wonders if it can close its big mouth—legally.

The opening, 320 miles across, is the gaping entrance to the great Gulf of Carpentaria, a virtual sea of 100,000 square miles which deeply indents the continent's northern coast.

Recently a big Soviet fishing vessel sailed into the gulf to fish its teeming prawn grounds. Clashes between Australian and Soviet fishermen followed.

The dispute was settled amicably on the diplomatic level. But Australia wants more fishing areas for its exclusive use. And the incident raises the question whether closure of such a massive body of water to foreign fishermen could withstand an International Court challenge.

The government is burrowing into international law books to see if it can extend its fishery claims beyond the present 12-mile offshore limit.

Where to look

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By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

A dead end at the White House?

Among voices being raised in Washington for a presidential veto of this year's highway program are those of Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, left, who earlier voted for the bill, and Sen. Joseph S. Clark. Senator Clark expresses concern that the program will hinder efforts aimed at beautifying federal highways. A major highway appropriations bill never has been vetoed by any president.

Johnson pressed to veto road bill

By Robert Cahn
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Pressures are mounting for President Johnson to veto the federal aid highway bill of 1968, one of the most controversial measures passed by Congress this year.

This newspaper has learned that several Cabinet members have recommended or are seriously considering recommending a presidential veto.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington state, who voted for the bill, has changed his mind and has just written the President urging a veto.

Reaction indicated

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D) of Pennsylvania says the bill "goes a long way toward wiping out many of the gains this country has made over the years in the attempt to institute programs designed to beautify our federal highways and preserve our parks and recreation areas from encroachment by the highway engineers."

Citizen conservation leaders also are urging a veto.

Trouble awaits whatever action the President takes, or if he takes no action (it would constitute a pocket veto if he failed to sign it by Aug. 23 or 10 working days after the bill was received at the White House).

Although the House of Representatives is responsible for most of the provisions now being opposed, the bill had wide support in the Senate. With a floor fight expected over the confirmation of Supreme Court Associate Justice Abe Fortas as Chief Justice, Mr. Johnson may not want to take on any other major battles that could diminish his support for the Fortas nomination.

A veto also would hit appropriations to every state for highways. And the bill has several innovative sections which have gained widespread approval including relocation payments and assistance for persons displaced by freeways, assistance to cities for fringe parking, and funds for urban traffic-congestion relief.

A major highway appropriations bill never

★ Please turn to Page 11

Hard line due from Pentagon in arms talks

By George W. Ashworth
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Pentagon can be expected to take an extremely wary stance when arms-limitation talks get under way between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In recent weeks, trends in two important areas have become apparent:

- The Pentagon—with full administration backing—will forge ahead with development and testing of strategic-weapons systems.

Greatest emphasis now is being given those very systems that may develop into the hottest issues of the discussions.

- The Pentagon hierarchy has emphasized its determination to avoid agreement on any phases of limitation that cannot be absolutely verified.

Pentagon officials have made it clear in private sessions with newsmen that they are interested in having an important role in reaching administration decisions on possible points of Soviet-American agreement.

Superiority stressed

Observers here believe that what has developed into something of a hard line on the question of talks may reflect an interest in reassuring segments of Congress and the general public. Both have showed concern over growing Soviet military prowess, particularly in strategic nuclear armaments.

But, to a greater extent, observers believe, Pentagon policy reflects the thinking of Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford, who now is intimately familiar with the relative strengths of the Soviets and the Americans.

The view of Mr. Clifford and his subordinates is essentially this: The surest way to peace in this uncertain world is to maintain superiority.

At a July press conference, Mr. Clifford

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2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

Inside today . . .

Textbook avalanche overtakes the novel

Money talks. What does it say in print? An avalanche of encyclopedias and textbooks is overwhelming the novel: Why? Who buys the fact-factory mass production?

Story: Page 5

Washington gropes for postal pizzazz

The United States Post Office is in trouble. Too much mail. Too much bureaucracy. Not enough money. A nonprofit corporation could run the mails more efficiently, reformers say.

Story: first page, second section

NATO or Peking the target?

Soviet show of power weighed

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the Soviets complete "the greatest logistic maneuvers in the history of [their] armed forces," the question arises: What was the purpose of the maneuvers?

They started on July 23 and extended from Latvia to the Ukraine over a distance of 800 miles. In their last phase Polish and East German rear-echelon forces were drawn in.

After the end of these logistics maneuvers on Aug. 10, new maneuvers of the Signal Corps of the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Poland started on the southern territory of East Germany, Poland, and in the Western Ukraine, Red Star reported Aug. 11.

Several deputy defense ministers attended the exercises. Large numbers of reservists were called up without prior notice. Industrial trucks and other vehicles were mobilized.

During the first week, parallel air maneuvers were held under the direction of the chief of the Air Force, Marshal F. Batitsky. Although this Operation Sky Shield was a

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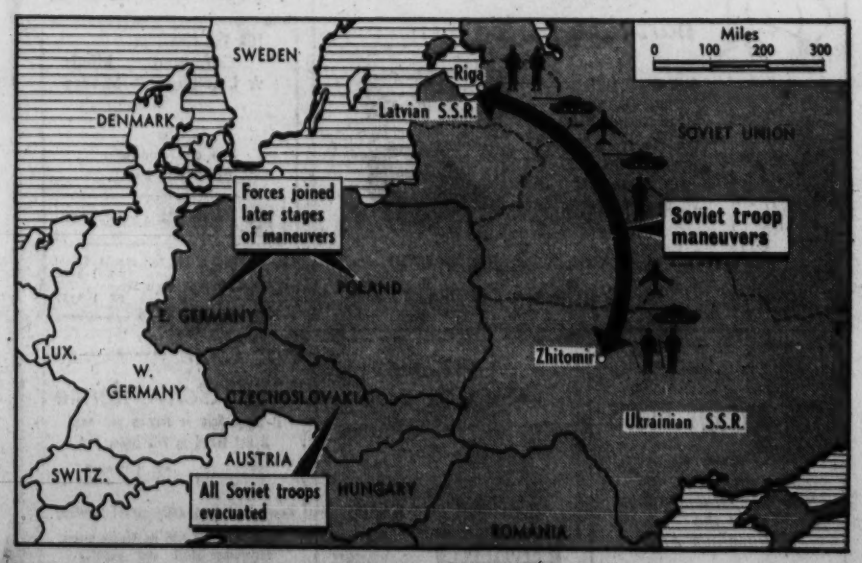

By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Saigon ponders peace

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

The political face of the South Vietnamese Government and nationalist groupings here is slowly turning toward peace.

But this new outlook has brought about no consensus within the Vietnamese body politic. There is agonizing uncertainty about the future, stark anxiety about the present, and suspicion concerning the American position. Skepticism also is expressed about which presidential candidate will formulate future American policy—and decide the future not simply of South Vietnam, but of the personal lives of Vietnamese.

Press views widen

Simultaneously, debate, discussion, and argument rage in the Legislature, in the press, and in political discussions as the non-Communist leadership tries to come to grips with the problem of peace.

"Peace for the Vietnamese is a big dark room," one Saigonese explained. "Now, the politicians are beginning to grope around the dark room and who knows what they'll find."

Meanwhile, as one informed source pointed out, "there are debates among politicians and articles in the Vietnamese newspapers about peace that would have been taboo six months ago."

The clear-cut limitation on this outburst of political expression is the government's ban on any public or published advocacy of a "coalition" government with the Communist-led National Liberation Front. That is a "betrayer's peace," in the eyes of the Vietnamese Government.

Concern expressed

Anyone who publicly airs such a proposal is liable to be brought to trial, as lawyer Truong Dinh Dzu and student writers have discovered. In addition, most political and governmental personalities are wary of publicly advocating even discussions with the National Liberation Front; but they feel free to urge discussions between North and South Vietnam.

Paradoxically, this groping for peace is evolving at a time when the war has come geographically and psychologically closer to Saigon.

Fear of another Communist offensive clearly has gripped many Saigonese. It overshadows, but may indirectly contribute to, the climate of peace.

In the broadest sense, South Vietnam is in an awkward, agonizing transition between war and peace.

It has all the responsibilities of being poised to repel any Communist offensive in the immediate future. Yet it also faces all the challenges of regearing the economy, Army, administrative apparatus, and even the public's state of mind toward the unknowns of peace.

Evolution observed

The new direction of South Vietnamese political thinking began to take perceptible shape following President Johnson's April 1 speech. In this he called for peace and reduced the American bombing of North Vietnam.

It is now clear that this new outlook is probably irreversible. The Republican convention in the United States, by rejecting the option of continuing to press for victory in Vietnam, has meant that only the terms, timing, mechanisms, and guarantees of the peace are at issue.

Between these two critical dates — the

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August 15, 1968

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Britain stands firm in Far East

By John Hughes
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

Though harassed, harangued, and heckled by the Chinese Communists, Great Britain seems intent on giving Peking and the world an object lesson in stiff-upper-lip diplomacy.

The British Government, it seems evident, is hoping for the best from the Chinese regime but is prepared for the worst. Even if the worst comes, however, the British plan to see it through without, if possible, breaking relations.

All this is manifest in a number of recent signs, but particularly in the deportment and comment of Sir Donald Hopson, Britain's top diplomat in Communist China, who has just reached the free soil of Hong Kong after three extremely difficult years under Communist rule in China.

His assignment as chargé d'affaires was due to end a year ago. But last year screaming Chinese mobs sacked the British diplomatic mission in Peking and subjected Sir Donald, his staff, and their families to insufferable treatment.

Virtually a hostage

Sir Donald, knighted for his courage, stayed on, held virtually hostage with other diplomatic personnel by the Chinese Communists. When he finally made formal application to leave, he was kept waiting seven weeks for an exit visa.

The story ended happily Wednesday when Sir Donald strode briskly across the 50-yard-long bridge at Lowu which spans the Shumchun River and the border between China and Hong Kong.

A wartime commando, Sir Donald clearly has strong personal feelings about the way individual Britons have been treated in China. But he declines to discuss them.

When asked at a press conference about the value of relations with China, he said firmly: "Clearly there are very important reasons for maintaining relations with the most populous nation in the world on its way to becoming a nuclear power. There are important reasons for maintaining relations—if one can do so."

Mission's value cited

Then he was asked whether his own time, spent virtually as a hostage of the Communists, had not been wasted.

"With all humility," he said, he didn't think it was a waste of time. His mission's presence in Peking, he said, "was of value. We could, after all, maintain contact with the Chinese Government. We could inform our government of the progress of events there."

But he refused to be drawn on the current status of Sino-British relations. He declined to speculate on the possibility of their improvement. He was pessimistic about the prospects of increased British trade with Communist China. And he twinkled noncommittally when asked whether Britain intended rebuilding its burned-out mission in Peking.

The message seemed clear: Britain will hold on and hope for an ultimate improvement in relations; but without much expectation of an early breakthrough.

Other straws indicate that Britain will be correct in its relations with China, even circumspect, but not compliant.

Assignment extended

Even as Sir Donald was making his way out of China, for example, London announced that the assignment of the British Governor in Hong Kong, Sir David Trench, is to be extended by a year.

Sid David is the man who presided over the defeat of Hong Kong's local Communists when, with rioting and disorder, they tried to bring chaos to the colony and humiliation to the British Government last year.

Extension of his term is an indication of London's confidence in him. It is no secret that if Peking took a calculated decision to seize Hong Kong, the Chinese Communists could occupy it in hours by force of arms from the mainland. But until that decision is clearly made, Britain intends to maintain order in Hong Kong. Sir David Trench has London's full support in refusing to kowtow to local Communists.

Similarly, as Sir Donald Hopson emerged from China, the Hong Kong authorities were proceeding to put out of business a local Communist school.

Use questioned

There is no objection in Hong Kong to Communist schools per se, nor to the propagation of nonsubversive Communist ideology. But this particular school, the Chung Wah school, is accused by the government of having been turned into a bomb factory last year. An explosion there, which brought police to investigate, caused one pupil to lose a hand.

The Communists, both in Hong Kong and China, are accusing the British of persecution and demand that the school stay open.

But the British are standing firm. That, apparently, is to be the keynote of Britain's China policy.

Released from Red China

Britain's envoy to Peking, Sir Donald Hopson, crosses from Communist China into Hong Kong after being held virtually hostage since Chinese mobs sacked the British mission in Peking a year ago.

★*Vietnamese ponder peace hopes anew*

Continued from Page 1

April 1 speech and the August Republican convention—the character, tone, and direction of Vietnamese body politic underwent a significant evolution. Given present trends, the evolution can falter or go forward.

But the clock connot be turned backward. All the luxury and magic of peace for the Vietnamese people has been let out of the box. They have become magnetized by it. And no one — not even the Communists — will probably be able to replace the lid.

Somehow, peace now seems to the Vietnamese inevitable, even though no one knows when it will come or whose it will be.

The new outlook of Vietnamese politics does not, however, truly reflect the great groundswell and yearning of the Vietnamese people for peace, so much as the churning within the American political position.

In this sense, the Vietnamese Government and its affiliated groupings are getting in stride with Paris and Washington. But they are still far behind the bulk of their own people who wanted peace long ago.

Iraq lifts travel curbs

By the Associated Press

Baghdad, Iraq

Travel restrictions imposed on Iraqis since the Arab-Israeli war of June 5-10, 1967, have been lifted completely, government sources reported.

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Dr. King honored

By the Associated Press

Riverside, Calif.

A new $2 million library on the campus of Riverside City College has been named for the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

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The news — *briefly*

International . . .

Paris

An Air France plane flew to Algiers Wednesday despite a boycott on all flights to Algeria by the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations.

The federation imposed the boycott in a move to obtain the release of Israeli male passengers and the crew of an Israeli airlines plane hijacked and held in Algeria.

An Air France spokesman said the airline was not defying the ban. "We are taking no sides at all. We are waiting until the French pilots have come to a decision, then we will decide on our own policy."

Tel Aviv, Israel

Two Syrian pilots who landed their MIG jet planes in Israel Monday told their interrogators they mistook the airstrip for one in Syria, an official announcement said here.

Israel has not yet decided what it will do with two pilots and their airplanes an army spokesman said.

London

Britain's ruling Labour Party reduced the opposition "Conservatives' popularity lead for the third successive month, according to a Gallup Poll published Wednesday.

Saigon

Allied forces uncovered huge weapons caches along infiltration corridors north of Saigon and leading from the Cambodian and Lao borders, military spokesmen reported.

In the most significant find, allied forces checking a group of villages 25 miles north of Saigon turned up more than 500 rounds of rockets and recoilless rifle ammunition Tuesday, 72,000 rounds for automatic weapons, and five pounds of documents.

Paris

North Vietnamese and American negotiators met Wednesday for the 17th full-scale session of the Paris preliminary peace talks. North Vietnamese politburo member Le Duc Tho, who returned to Paris Tuesday, did not attend the session.

Lima, Peru

The Bolivian courts have initiated proceedings against former Interior Minister Antonio Arguedas, Bolivia's Foreign Minister General Samuel Alcoreza said here.

Mr. Arguedas has admitted sending the Bolivian campaign diary of guerrilla leader Enesto "Ché" Guevara to Cuba.

Lagos, Nigeria

Two columns of Nigerian commandos were reported pushing north Wednesday toward the Biafran stronghold of Aba in what could be the start of an all-out offensive to crush the 13-month-old secession of eastern Nigeria's Ibo tribesmen.

United States . . .

Annapolis, Md.

A circuit court judge gave Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew 30 days to show cause why his out-of-state campaigning for the vice-presidency does not constitute a constitutional vacancy in the office of governor.

Chicago

Sporadic rock throwing and firebombing incidents plagued Chicago Heights, Ill., late Tuesday night and early Wednesday but elsewhere the nation's cities were generally reported calm.

New York

A United States military court has ruled that conscientious objection is a valid defense to a charge of being absent without leave.

A Navy court martial said that should Airman Appren. Fred Patrick of Hatboro, Pa., prove he is a conscientious objector, he would be acquitted of being absent without leave from his post as a fueler of jet planes at El Centro Naval Air Station in Caliofrnia.

San Diego, Calif.

Richard M. Nixon reportedly telephoned New York Gov. Nelson A Rockefeller and won a pledge that his defeated rival will support the Republican ticket actively and enthusiastically.

Memphis, Tenn.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference opens its annual meeting amid indications that the civil-rights group might endorse a candidate for president before the convention is over.

Washington

A State Department spokesman indicated that North Korea has rebuffed a United States request for a meeting at Panmunjom on the release of the captured U.S. intelligence ship Pueblo and its 82 surviving crew members.

Austin, Texas

President Johnson signed a $4.6 billion public-works appropriation bill, about a third of which is earmarked for water projects in the 50 states.

The bill carries a total of $4,608,421,000 for the fiscal year which started July 1.

News of Aug. 13 and 14 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Food aid called investment, not charity

By Reuters

Rome

Food aid to developing countries should be seen as an additional resource for investment and not as a kind of charity, the new chief of the world food program says.

Francisco Aquino of El Salvador, who took up his post at the Rome-Based UN Food and Agriculture Organization last week, said here the idea of food aid was still poorly understood throughout the world. Food aid should be regarded "first and foremost" as an additional resource for investment, Mr. Aquino said.

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McCarthy places job burden on U.S.

By the Associated Press

Washington

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D) of Minnesota has issued a position paper dealing more thoroughly than he has before with the problems of unemployment in ghetto areas.

And in doing so, he became the first presidential candidate to advocate that if private industry could not provide jobs for slum dwellers "the government must be the employer of the last resort."

"The time has come for a new commitment to end unemployment in the ghetto," the statement said. "It is the most serious problem of the central city. And it must be given the highest priority in the domestic agenda of a new administration."

Senator McCarthy proposed expanded on-the-job training programs, with federal aid to employers "who increase the income of their workers and upgrade their potential."

He called for tax incentives to attract private industry into the central cities; efforts to build new industry there under the control of community corporations; the opening of homes in the suburbs to Negroes; and improved transportation facilities to carry Negroes from the city to suburban job markets.

Maddox entry considered

In St. Louis, Senator McCarthy said entrance of Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox into the Democratic presidential race would draw votes away from Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey.

Mr. Maddox has said he is considering competing for the Democratic nomination against Senator McCarthy, Mr. Humphrey and Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

"Humphrey and Maddox would be competing for the same delegates," Senator McCarthy told a news conference as he stopped in St. Louis to bid for Missouri delegate support after a two-day trip to California.

"If Maddox comes in, the convention could go to a second or third ballot" before a presidential candidate is nominated, Senator McCarthy said.

"He would draw votes away from Vice-President Humphrey. Otherwise, I think a first ballot should do it."

Senator McCarthy agreed with one estimate that he will have between 500 and 800 convention votes going into the first ballot.

A total of 1,312 is needed to nominate, but last-minute switches or the release of favorite-son delegations are usually included by Senator McCarthy when he discusses first-ballot totals.

The Minnesota Democrat said he doubts Senator McGovern has the 250 delegates he claims. And he said he sees little possibility that a fourth-party movement, should it develop, could gain as much as 20 percent of the popular vote.

Senator McCarthy has repeatedly said that if he fails to be nominated he will not lead a new party and would support one only if it appeared to have reasonable chance of success.

A third-party drive is being led by George C. Wallace, former Alabama governor.

Senator McCarthy conferred privately with some Missouri delegates shortly after his arrival. One delegate, attorney Morris Shenker of St. Louis, described Senator McCarthy as "very persuasive."

"He makes a good case for himself," Mr. Shenker added. "I think he has a good chance of swaying some delegates." Missouri's delegation is considered heavily pro-Humphrey.

★Hard line due for arms talks

Continued from Page 1

said, "I believe we have found out over the years that in order to reach an ultimate satisfactory agreement with the Soviets we must negotiate from strength and not from weakness."

Pentagon officials believe the willingness of the Soviet leaders to talk may reflect a belief in the Soviet Union that some sort of relative parity might have been approached.

But more likely to have had effect, they say, is evidence of growing pressure in the Soviet Union for a higher standard of living. To achieve this, these officials argue, the Soviets would have to cut back somewhat on military outlays.

Mr. Clifford said in July, "There are areas in which the two countries can agree that would end up with each having the defensive posture that they believe they should have. And yet these postures might constitute a very substantial savings over the years that lie ahead of what would otherwise go into increased armament in the nuclear field."

In the meantime, there is little doubt that the Pentagon is envisioning major cutbacks in its strategic programs. The most important programs at the moment—development and testing of multiple warheads and antiballistic-missile-system equipment—are going ahead at about the fastest pace possible.

Tests to continue

Asked by a reporter whether it might not demonstrate good faith if the United States were not at this juncture to push for deployment of the antiballistic missile system, Mr. Clifford said he saw no relationship between deployment and good faith.

He said, "We have not reached any agreement with the Soviet Union. I hope fervently that we will. Until we do reach agreement with the Soviet Union, it would be my wish to proceed in those areas that I think it's necessary for us to proceed to effect the national security of this country."

In what amounts to a demonstration that this view has prevailed, the United States plans launches Aug. 15 and 16 at Cape Kennedy to test Poseidon and Minuteman III missiles capable of carrying what are called MIRV's (multiple, independently targetable reentry vehicles). In layman's language, these are separate nuclear warheads that could be use to devastate separate targets or one extremely large target.

Multiple warheads are expected to substantially boost the damage potential of a specific number of sea and land-based missiles and to present greater defensive problems for Soviet antiballistic missile defense systems, which the multiple warheads could theoretically overcome.

Sources say privately that prototype warheads are to be tested early in the evaluation program, possibly in the very first shots. Actual deployment aboard Polaris-Poseidon submarines or atop a portion of the 1,000-missile Minuteman fleet will not begin for roughly two years.

Multiple warheads would be perhaps the most difficult major aspect of the strategic balance for the agreeing powers to verify. The presence in a missile with such sophisticated warheads is not something that can be learned through such means as spy satellites, which now are used by both sides for intelligence activities.

Clifford backs move

If neither side had multiple warheads, verification would be a simple matter. The United States is believed to be ahead in the development of such warheads, but officials believe the Soviets have the ability and possibly the inclination to do the same.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff received Mr. Clifford's backing in the decision to go ahead with the MIRV tests, despite some opposition within and without the Pentagon.

Some officials believe that the U.S. administration support of the multiple-warhead program may cause the Soviets to seek productivity in the talks at an earlier moment. They do not believe that the opposite effect is likely.

It has been decided that the Department of State will have primacy in the talks. But, as one influential defense official put it, the Pentagon arguments will be vigorously and forcefully presented.

Negotiators will face no easy task as they work toward reasonable means of arms limitation and, possibly, reduction. Such developments as multiple warheads and the antiballistic missile have made the balance progressively more difficult to assess. And neither side can afford an agreement with one-sided advantages.

By Norman Metheny, staff photographer

Defense chief urges strength

Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford says the surest way to peace is to maintain superiority. "To reach an ultimate satisfactory agreement with the Soviets we must negotiate from strength and not from weakness," he states.

McCarthy statement on ghetto jobs

Four-step plan includes U.S., private roles

Washington

Following are excerpts from a statement by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D) of Minnesota on unemployment in the slums:

Since 1946, the United States has been committed to assuring employment for all Americans. But the promise of the 1946 Employment Act has not been honored. Instead, there has grown up in our cities a colony of the unemployed—living with an unemployment rate greater than that which the entire nation experienced during the depression.

Some evidence . . . suggests that the employment condition in the ghetto is getting worse as industry continues to flee the central city.

The crisis of our cities is a direct result of our failure to produce jobs. A man without a job is a man with no future and no hope.

Government must help

If the private sector cannot produce the jobs necessary, the government must be the employer of the last resort. The President's Commission on Automation and Technology reported a potential of 5.3 million jobs in the public service field.

We must [also] stimulate the private sector to create new jobs on an unprecedented scale.

We are accustomed to seeing the problem of employment as the special plight of 500,000 "hard-core unemployed" in the central cities; but this definition understates the problem. In the urban ghettos where 16 percent of the men between 16 and 25 are unemployed, an even larger number—perhaps twice as many—work intermittently or at jobs that pay less than a poverty-level income. This is the phenomenon of subemployment.

At the heart of the problem is the character and selection of jobs available to a nonwhite with an incomplete education. Attractive industrial employment is far away in the suburbs or foreclosed by discriminatory union restrictions. White-collar jobs, except for menial clerkships, often require an educational "union card."

What kind of jobs?

The crucial question, therefore, is: What kinds of jobs will the private sector produce? Employment agencies which specialize in low-income labor are kept busy with requests for porters, . . . janitors, and so on. But this kind of job is far short of "full employment." . . .

We call then for a new employment policy for the ghetto—to create new jobs, and new kinds of jobs for the poor of our inner cities. Such a new policy must summon the resources and commitment of the public and private sectors alike. And it may move immediately to guarantee full access for the unemployed in four critical fields.

1. Access to job markets.

Today, with a million potential workers unemployed and twice as many subemployed in the central cities, 250,000 manufacturing jobs go unfilled outside the city limits. These jobs are functionally inaccessible to a Negro living in the ghetto. There are no communications channels to let him know they exist. There are few places nearby where he can live if he finds a suburban job. And there are meager transportation facilities if he tries to commute.

There are three ways to meet this problem: jobs can be attracted back into the ghettos, residences in suburbs can be opened up to the Negroes, and better transportation links between the two areas can be created.

As a first step in a new employment policy for the ghetto we must develop a program of tax incentives to attract private industry to the central city.

At the same time, efforts should be made to build new industry under the control of community corporations.

The federal mass-transit program should include services between central cities and job sites on the urban fringe. In addition, transportation costs incurred by workers hunting jobs should be reimbursed by employment agencies and financed by the federal government. . . .

2. Access to job information

It is essential that every large city act on the Kerner commission's recommendation for comprehensive manpower agencies that would integrate the activities ofall the public employment services in an area. A centraziled job information clearinghouse is an appropriate first step toward this goal.

3. Access to job skills.

We must get away from vocational courses remote in content from the skills necessary for well-paying employment today. The existing training programs supported by the federal government which involve individual contractual incentives for the participating firms . . . are too cumbersome a procedure for more ambitious goals. . . .

Automatic incentives, such as tax credits, that will persuade large numbers of employers throughout the country to help in acclimating the subemployed to a more promising job environment are therefore desirable. . . . The size of the businessman's tax credits should depend on his success at raising the earnings of the unemployed. . . .

4. Overcoming racial discrimination.

As the riot commission report has documented, there still exists a pattern of racism in the United States which is embodied in the hiring practices of business and the membership policies of the labor union.

The federal government has numerous instruments for eliminating racism from the economy. . . . Some of these powers could usefully be strengthened.

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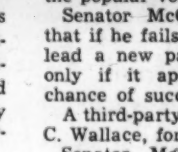

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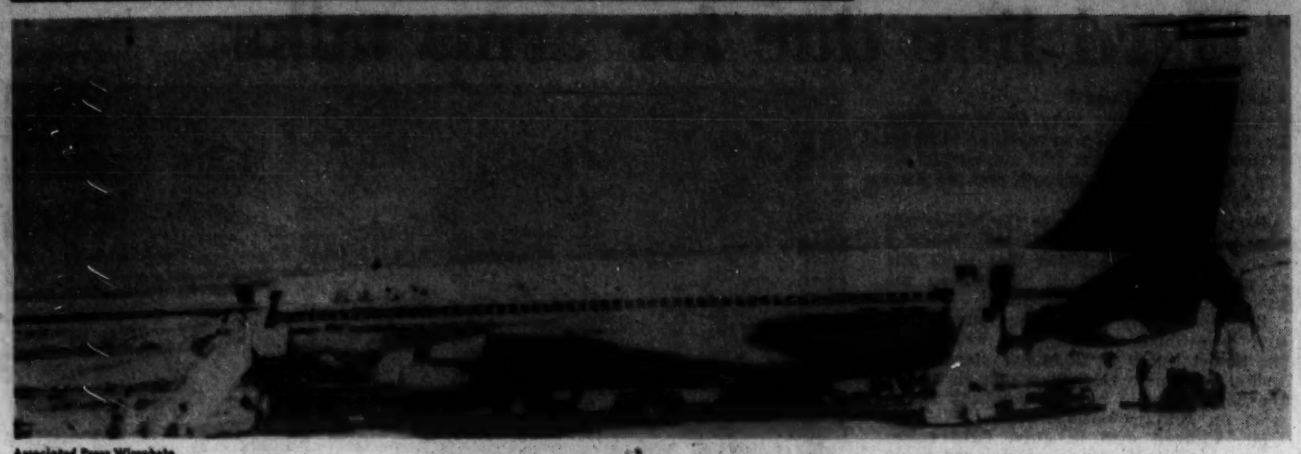

Associated Press Wirephoto

Members of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Association have moved to boycott flights to Algeria until this Israeli Boeing 707 El Al airliner is released. The plane was hijacked on July 23.

Cause célèbre in Mideast

Pilots demand release of airliner

By David P. Shaw
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The International Federation of Air Line Pilots Association (IFALPA) has ordered its 35,000 members not to fly planes to Algeria. An Israeli El Al Airline Boeing 707 and its crew are still held there following a hijacking incident by Arabs on July 23.

The pilots' action comes after strenuous efforts to persuade the Algerian Government to release the Boeing's crew.

The move could drastically cut Algeria's air communications with the outside world. And compliance also could disrupt outside freight and passenger traffic as well, since Algiers is an important transit point for Africa and the Mediterranean.

However, it is realized that even if pilots of international airlines succeed in their boycott, planes will still be able to fly out of Algeria. They would be those operated by the national Air Algérie, the Egyptian United Arab Airlines, and possibly Morocco's Royal Air Maroc and Tunisia's Tunis Air.

First boycott of this kind

Even these flights could be hindered if ground crews belonging to the International Transport Workers Federation follow their pledge to refuse to refuel, service, or handle cargo on Algerian airline planes.

This is the first time the IFALPA has started a boycott in order to try to free crews caught by hijacking. Two visits by IFALPA and communications between the association and the Algerians have failed to persuade that government to change its mind.

The association told Algeria's President, Col. Houari Boumedienne, of their intention. In a cabled reply, the Algerians said that the boycott could only result "in further complicating an already complicated affair."

Airline managements, it would seem, have not been officially consulted about the pilots' action — except in the case of Air France, which operates 10 flights each day to Algeria. Its pilots have had to give their government three days notice of their intention to join the boycott.

In fact, an Air France flight landed in Algiers Wednesday. But company officials stressed it did not violate the ban which Air France pilots will begin Monday.

Should the boycott and the cooperation of the ground staffs prove ineffective, pilots say they will refuse to crew planes traveling with Algerian passengers on board.

No British airline is involved in this action, but the British press has been quick to comment on the pilots' action.

Press reaction noted

The Times of London says in an editorial, "It remains a sad commentary on the behaviour and effectiveness of governments that action has been left to the men of the airlines. Hijacking should be one of the easiest crimes on which to reach international agreement. Every government has a long-term interest in putting a stop to it, for almost every country is equally vulnerable."

"It is also a crime which depends very much on the collusion of governments, for the hijacker must have a friendly airport at which to land if his act is to make any sense," the paper goes on.

"Yet the international convention signed in 1963 and providing for the return of hijacked aircraft, passengers, and crew remains unratified by many countries, including Britain, Israel, and Algeria."

"Efforts to discourage piracy in the air are in everyone's interests," adds the Guardian in its comment.

First flight to be hit by the boycott will be by Alitalia from Rome on Friday.

But the pilot association has not given up hope of getting the release of the detained El Al crew and five passengers still held.

The whole incident probably will be commented upon in September when the pilots will press, at an international gathering, that the Tokyo convention against hijacking be ratified throughout the world. Until it is, the association reserves the right to do all in its power to protect the pilots. And this includes, as the last resort, imposing a boycott such as is now in force.

Air boycott of Algeria may backfire on pilots

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

The projected boycott of Algeria by airline pilots deepens the difficulties of both French President de Gaulle and Algerian President Boumedienne.

It has also touched off a wave of vocal sympathy for Algeria throughout the Arab world.

It raises the possibility of a new Western-Arab confrontation that would be costly to both sides.

Arab commentators have noted the obvious satisfaction in Israel that so much commotion is being made about the Israeli El Al airliner and its 12 passengers and crew members held captive in Algiers.

Their conclusion, as headlined by the conservative Beirut newspaper Orient, is that the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations (IFALPA) is "the unconscious instrument of Israel." IFALPA ordered the boycott.

The Baghdad Radio reported from Algiers that President Boumedienne's government is expected to ask other Arab governments to retaliate against any airline carrying out the ban.

Three airlines most concerned

Air France, Alitalia, and Swissair are the lines most immediately concerned.

For Air France, whose flights to Algiers continued Aug. 14 as scheduled, the problem is mainly political.

Air France and its partially owned Algerian subsidiary, Air Algérie, are the main transport links between France and its former colony.

More than an air route, it is a kind of symbol of what both Paris and Algiers, ever since the Evian Accords of 1962 establishing Algerian independence, like to call "mutual cooperation based on mutual interest."

Neither the pilots nor the administration of Air France can act without government approval though pilots said they would join the boycott Monday. If President de Gaulle grants this approval, France's Saharan petroleum interests and other investments in Algeria might run serious risks. The general might also lose much of the luster he still retains here as a friend of the Arabs.

Other pressures seen

President Boumedienne needs the investments and the practical market for his Saharan oil in France. But the pressure is building up on him too.

During their 1954 to 1962 independence war, Algerians acquired a reputation for increasing stubbornness when outside pressure is applied.

Colonel Boumedienne is already under pressure from the Palestinian Arabs who seized the El Al plane July 23 as part of their warfare with Israel. His possible return of the plane, which was under negotiation in Rome, seems even less likely now since it would involve a double loss of face toward the Palestinians and the rest of the Arab world.

More than this, it would give his many domestic enemies, led by the tough though politically untrained exiled Col. Tahar Zbiri, new leverage against him.

This would be at a moment when Algeria is preparing to host the African foreign ministers and summit conferences set for the first half of September in Algiers. Colonel Zbiri has twice unsuccessfully tried to eliminate Colonel Boumedienne. He has been building a secret network of military resistance.

Retaliation considered

One of its aims is to liberate ex-President Ahmed ben Bella, whom Mr. Boumedienne deposed in 1965 and who has been confined ever since.

Many Algerian and foreign leftist and other supporters of Mr. Zbiri and Mr. ben Bella have been arrested in recent weeks. A few have been French.

Arab commentators here are pessimistically drawing a conclusion from all this that anti-Western retaliation, first against airlines and later perhaps against ships, is likely if the boycott is enforced.

If European ground crews also refuse to service Algerian planes, the aircraft of Western lines may find the same refusal at major Arab airports.

This could severely harm the Arab economies, struggling to recover from the effects of last year's war with Israel. But emotional politics often get the upper hand over rational economics at such a time.

The atmosphere and its possibilities for escalation, as one Arab commentator here observed with probable exaggeration, are not unlike those when President Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956, or closed the Straits of Tiran in May, 1962.

When Hawaii joined U.S.

By the Associated Press

Honolulu

Seventy years ago the United States flag was raised over the executive building in Honolulu, proclaiming annexation of the islands.

News of the annexation reached Hawaii on July 13, 1898, but the transfer of sovereignty was made on Aug. 12 when the United States flag formally was raised.

Ex-president convicted

Venezuela weighs dictator's trial

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

Venezuelans are assessing the value of having put on trial former dictator Marcos Pérez Jiménez.

One assessment is that even though the man is now free — after having been convicted of illegally enriching himself while in public office — he at least was forced to spend several years in jail prior to the trial. In some small way he has paid penance thereby.

There is the satisfaction among his opponents of having kept a man before the public eye for so long a time.

There is also the question of whether the former dictator could ever again try to resume a role in Venezuela's political life.

He has gone into exile in Spain. And the present Venezuelan Government of Raúl Leoni can breathe more easily. It can now concentrate on the December presidential elections — while the memory of the long trial of the onetime dictator is left to fade away.

Regime covered 1950-58

In some ways, the presence of Mr. Pérez Jiménez standing trial was an embarrassment to the government. Yet at the same time, the trial was important to the government of Rómulo Betancourt, who had him extradited from the United States to stand trial in the first place, and to that of Dr. Leoni.

Mr. Pérez Jiménez ruled his nation from 1950 to 1958—an era which also spotlighted growing democratic forces in Venezuela.

Half a dozen political parties worked clandestinely during this period and in the process strengthened liberal democratic trends in a nation which had long known little else but dictatorship.

Those political groupings are for the most part parties which dominate Venezuelan political life 10 years after the ouster of the dictator.

Mr. Pérez Jiménez was extradited from the United States after the Venezuelan Government charged him with political murder and misuse of public funds. When he was brought to trial after the extradition, it was on the misuse of public funds that he was charged.

Specifically, he was charged with amassing a personal fortune of at least $13 million while serving on an annual salary of $35,000 as president of Venezuela. The nation's Supreme Court found him guilty of the charge Aug. 1.

Elections on the way

As a result he was given a prison sentence of four years, one month, and 15 days —the exact amount of time he had already spent in jail since being returned to Venezuela to stand trial.

There is evidence the Venezuelan Government of President Leoni wanted earnestly to get the trial out of the way before the upcoming presidential elections, scheduled for December — and also wanted to get Mr. Pérez Jiménez out of the country before that time.

"It is just too long a time to keep the whole affair going," said a government official last May who indicated, at the time, that the end of the trial would be forthcoming shortly. "We have many other more pressing matters to take care of—and the Pérez Jiménez era is now 10 years past."

There had been calls in the Venezuelan press for an end to the affair. Many papers, while wanting the former dictator punished, argued that as more time elapsed, the effect of the trial and whatever punishment would be imposed would have less meaning.

A Colombian parallel

The Pérez Jiménez trial was the first time in Venezuelan history that a former president had been tried for administrative crimes.

In a somewhat parallel case, Colombian dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, who served as leader of his nation during part of the time Mr. Pérez Jiménez was in office, was tried by Colombia and stripped of his military rank and other perquisites.

The military began maneuverings in late 1957, and after an abortive effort on Jan. 1 of the new year, was able to oust Mr. Perez Jiménez Jan. 23. His hasty departure from Venezuela and failure to take with him all his belongings led to charges against him.

The government's case was based in part on a suitcase left behind at the presidential palace holding currency estimated at half a million dollars and bank records with notes in his handwriting.

The Pérez Jiménez dictatorship was accompanied by a vast increase in the nation's foreign-exchange earnings and employment as a result of new oil discoveries, which added to the already high total of oil reserves. Mr. Pérez Jiménez did much to improve the economic picture by good business practices and the wealth of the country grew.

But little trickled down to the public, though the dictatorship did begin a variety of housing projects and other buildings—but much of it was for show. To many Venezuelans, the situation was something of a sham.

Opposition grew

Coupled with political brutality and fear of opposition elements, the picture was not good. Despite widespread praise given Mr. Pérez Jiménez, including President Eisenhower's conferring of the Legion of Merit Award in 1954, growing numbers of Venezuelans opposed the regime and joined in conspiracies to bring down the dictatorship.

When the end came, Mr. Pérez Jiménez fled first to the Dominican Republic. But three months later, he was in Miami Beach and remained there until he was extradited. He fought extradition for three years, all the way to the United States Supreme Court, but finally lost in 1963.

New gun planned

By Reuters

London

Britain and West Germany have agreed on joint development of a 155-millimeter towed gun, the Defense Ministry announced here.

The new gun, which can be carried by air, is in its early stages of development by Britain's Vickers, Ltd., and the West German Rheinmetall Ag and Faunwerke of Nuremberg.

King Arthur's chapel sought

By Reuters

Glastonbury, England

Archaeologists have begun a search for a chapel where, legend says, King Arthur in the 6th century saw a vision of the Virgin Mary.

The search is part of excavations to try to find Camelot, the court where Arthur lived with Merlin the magician and the Knights of the Round Table.

The archaeologists are digging up South Cadbury Hill, a natural fortress near this town 110 miles southwest of London.

They have several clues to go on—28 male skeletons, two other chapels, and an early ditch discovered last summer.

The diggers, led by Birmingham University lecturer Philip Rahtz, have yet to find conclusive evidence that Arthur really did exist.

But they were spurred last May when Debbett's Peerage, chronicler of Britain's aristocracy, came out firmly in favor of Arthur being man and not myth.

'Subsidy' invokes U.S. tariff

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The announcement by the United States that it will impose a 2.5 percent duty on some French imports was expected here in the best-informed quarters.

The duty—directed against subsidies paid by the French Government to manufacturers—is not expected to produce "retaliation" from France because the tariffs are not regarded as discriminatory by French authorities.

The French subsidies to exporters followed the dislocation of French export business as a result of the May-June workers strikes.

After the subsidies were announced, it was admitted here that if French experts had looked at United States tariff laws, they might have avoided use of the word "subsidy" to cover the aid they were giving to their exporters. They say that if this aid had been otherwise described, an agreement with the United States for a temporary arrangement to balance competitive positions of French and American firms might have been reached.

But having called a subsidy a "subsidy" the French knew they would run into virtually automatic application of the American law.

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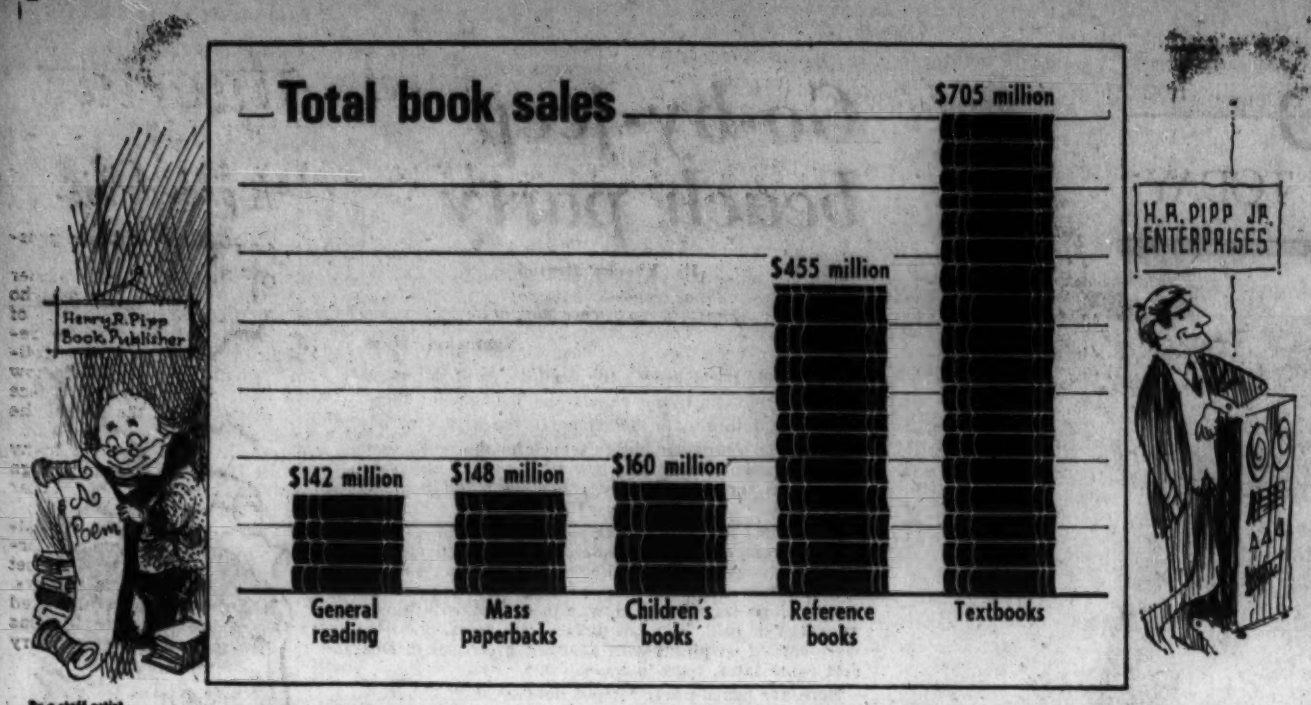

By a staff artist

Dont judge a publisher by his covers

The general books in the store windows—novels, biographies, histories—share a smaller and smaller part of a modernizing industry.

Publishing—tweed image, computer fact

By Melvin Maddocks

There are certain areas of life that seem unchangeably traditional—Williamsburgs of the soul. The more the rest of the world changes, the more we insist with desperate comfort: "Well, *that* at least stays the same."

Book publishing is one of these figments-of-the-firmly-fixed. The public — even the book-reading public—vaguely hears of mergers and corporate takeovers but goes on thinking of book publishing as something attractively old-fashioned and quaint, like the penny-candy counter in a country store. The nostalgic myth goes something like this:

Authors are inspired people who either have great natural gifts or something irresistibly important to say. So they say it and take the results to a publisher.

Publishers are tweedy, pipe-sucking idealists who just wish they could write themselves. Fortunately, father left them this small family business, and they have the satisfaction of discovering the geniuses of today (see above) who will become the classics of tomorrow.

Quiet, neighborhood bookstore owners fulfill themselves by distributing these classics to their customers—"bookish" people who have been reading avidly since the age of three and are insatiable fiends for print.

How many errors can one find in this picture? Let us work backwards. In the first place, there are only about 1500 bookstores in the United States as compared, say, to about 1800 Honda motorcycle dealers. If you're crossing the country, you'll have an easier time finding a Japanese carburetor than a hardbound book. Supply bears some correspondence to demand, and according to one estimate, only 2 percent of the population ever find themselves in a bookstore. So much for the "bookish" people.

As for the tweedy, genius-sniffing publishers, the gloomy phrase heard around the publishing house water coolers at the moment is: "The cost accountants are taking over." A pessimistic exaggeration, perhaps. But surely the minimum fact is clear: Book publishing no longer much resembles its stereotype.

The lore and the profits

Book publishing simply is not, as one observer drily phrased it, "the handmaiden of literature" any more. The so-called "trade" books — the novels, biographies, histories, etc. that appear on the best-seller lists — have become the smallest visible part of a very big iceberg. Dan Lacey, one of the shrewdest students of publishing economics, estimates that "trade" books represent only about 1/15th of the total volume of the book publishing industry. Of these "trade" books that fight their way into bookstore windows and across book editors' desks, the knowledgeable guess is that about 60 percent lose money, 36 percent break even, and only around 4 percent return a respectable profit.

The big money in the business comes jingling mostly from five other directions: textbooks ($705-million in 1966); reference books — i.e., mostly encyclopedias ($455-million); children's books ($160-million); paperbacks ($148-million); Bibles and religious literature ($103-million) — the Bible alone sells about 30-million copies annually.

Over the years, the growth sales of "trade" books have not been spectacular. It is in the other specialties — particularly, textbooks and encyclopedias — that the explosion has taken place, thrusting total sales from $500-million in 1952 to $2.5 billion in 1966 and making book publishers glamour stocks fit for courtship by giant corporations on the prowl.

The publishing explosion is to a considerable extent a side effect of the population explosion. As more and more children come of school age—by 1967 U.S. public schools had an enrollment of about 45-million as compared to 28-million in 1950—the textbooks, the encyclopedias, the children's books proliferate.

The shrinking bookworm

The buying of books has become institutional. Over the next five years, about $500-million of Federal money will go into books and supplemental teaching materials for schools. Even among general-reading children's books, 80 percent of the sales are to schools and libraries. The private adult customer—the "bookish" individual—is the least important man in the marketplace.

One industry analyst has proposed that, from now on, book publishers should think of themselves as "operators of information systems." This must be more nearly the way the electronic invaders like RCA, which bought Random House, think about their new sideline. Even among the old-line people it is assumed that book publishing will increasingly include the production of films, tapes, records, slides, and "machine readable" materials.

Book publishing may not be quite big business yet, but it is big enough so that the tweed has gone out of it. Or as Mr. Lacey has tactfully worded it: "Eccentricities peculiar to publishing have tended to disappear as publishing firms have conformed more nearly to the management practices of American corporations generally."

What effects will the changing structures of publishing have on the nature and quality of its product, the book? In particular, what do the new vistas promise or forebode for authors and, therefore, readers? These questions will be speculated upon in a second article on next Thursday's Book Page.

Humphrey—one cheer, one boo

The Drugstore Liberal by Robert Sherrill and Harry W. Ernst. New York: Grossman Publishers. $4.95.
A Man for All People, by Ralph G. Martin. New York: Grosset & Dunlap. $7.95.

By Joseph G. Harrison

These two books on Vice-President Hubert Horatio Humphrey are almost equally bad. Both in their way, and at their opposite ends of the spectrum, illustrate one of today's worst characteristics: the inability to be thoughtful, restrained, judicious and plausible about public characters. "The Drugstore Liberal" is an excellent (if you will pardon the word) example of political overkill. "A Man for All People" is an example of political fatuousness carried to mind-reeling heights.

From the first volume HHH emerges as a ridiculous, untrustworthy, falsely-liberal, loud-mouthed, bumbling clown. From the latter, which is a volume of pictures for which HHH himself wrote the captions and the commentary (with Adlai Stevenson III writing an Introduction), the Vice-President emerges as an unbelievably gracious gift to the American nation.

Were this not a political year, each of these works would deserve to pass unread, untolled, unknelled into the rightful oblivion reserved for books of this nature. But fourth-yearly presidential politics being at hand, some slight gesture in their direction is indicated, lest someone pick up one or both and be deceived thereby.

The Sherrill-Ernst book goes astray in its exaggeration of HHH's well-known and easily visible shortcomings. We all know that the Vice-President talks far too much, that he is more of a rusher-about than a thinker, that today's words and deeds sometimes seem inexplicable when set against his acts and statements of yesterday, last week or last year. Yet it is dishonest to say that the Vice-President is not, on the whole and during his long political life, a sincere liberal. He is, and has a long record of achievement to prove it. And just because he does not fit what appears to be the Sherrill-Ernst criteria for liberalism is no reason for Americans to doubt HHH's sincerity in seeking to better the life of those, at home and abroad, who need such help.

As for "A Man for All People," it can best be passed over with a few words and a merciful silence. Suffice it to say that Humphrey on Humphrey is harder to take and fuller of clichés than Humphrey on almost any other subject.

Our advice is: Where HHH is concerned, don't read either of these books, read the man's record, you will get a clearer picture.

Up goes the overkill

The Silent Weapons, by Robin Clarke. New York: David McKay Company. $4.95.

By Robert C. Cowen

BOOKS

When the late Otto Hahn and F. Strassmann discovered nuclear fission in 1939, only a small circle of scientists foresaw its destructive potential. Nuclear weapons were announced to the world in a military attack. Humanity had no chance to try working out a ban on these weapons before they were developed.

Men do have such a chance with the equally awesome biological and chemical weapons of the future.

As graphically outlined in this book, the potential destructiveness of these weapons may exceed that of the hydrogen bomb. Will men seize their chance to halt development of this suicidal power?, asks Robin Clarke. Or will they bring this military potential to fruition to their own horror?

The distinguished British science writer deals with both chemical and biological warfare. He describes gases already in arsenals whose deadly efficiency exceeds anything known in World War I. Even more insidious gases may emerge from the test tubes along with the new line of so-called "benign" concoctions that incapacitate an enemy without killing him.

The gases are diabolical. Yet, as Mr. Clarke chillingly describes, the biological weapons hold the most horror. Biological warfare is medical science turned upside down. The knowledge that medical researchers have gained of disease processes now is to be used to develop exotic new diseases or to revitalize old ones. They will have forms potential enemies would, in medical theory, be least able to resist.

But who is the potential enemy in such attacks? Mr. Clarke astutely points out that no one could predict the limits of some biological weapons. These might well endanger large fractions of the world's peoples. Like the radioactive debris of nuclear blasts, the "fallout" from a biological attack might contaminate friend and foe alike.

From the viewpoint of mankind, who could doubt the folly of developing these weapons? And, since biological and, to some extent, chemical warfare are still in an early developmental stage, men have a chance to avoid such weapons before they threaten us.

But in spite of some formal agreement restricting use of chemical weapons, there's little sentiment today to stop the weapon development. Perhaps, Mr. Clarke suggests, scientists themselves could stop it if enough of them refused to work on the weapon projects.

That seems a slim hope. Might it not be better for concerned scientists to try even harder to inform the public of the peril? Growing public pressure plus technically informed pressure from within the scientific community might create an atmosphere favorable for negotiating a weapons ban.

Mr. Clarke's book is a lucid, informed, and provocative contribution to such an enlightenment effort. It's must reading for all concerned with the future of life on this planet.

Before Hornblower

Long Before Forty, by C. S. Forester. Boston: Little Brown and Company. $5.95. London: Michael Joseph.

By Pamela Marsh

When C. S. Forester still had little to reminisce about except boyhood and very young manhood, he wrote a short autobiography and then, apparently, forgot all about it. Now it has turned up among his papers. His publishers have added a reprint of the few notes he wrote about himself and his work some thirty years later for "The Hornblower Companion." But most of "Long Before Forty" is published for the first time.

The new material ended before Horatio Hornblower, the sea captain who made his creator loved and famous, had appeared on the scene. But readers, especially those armed with a clue from "Some Personal Notes," can detect the legendary sailor's faint beginnings. Hornblower grew, Forester said, out of his fascination with a man alone. Cecil Forester was very much a boy alone—a tiny two-year-old, just arrived from Egypt, trying to make London housepainters understand his Arabic; a child offending his Council School contemporaries with his "la-di-da" ways; a schoolboy two full years ahead of his age group.

"An undersized spectacled little boy of studious and solitary habits," he liked to imagine what he would do to a civilized world "with no policemen and no God" (a dream realized by novelists and only by novelists).

In many ways "Long Before Forty" is a dated document, describing an old-fashioned world in an old-fashioned style. Unlike many English autobiographies, bitter with memories of bullied, beaten schooldays, Forester's contends that playtime torturings and classroom whackings did him no harm at all and might have benefitted him. And unlike most modern rememberers, when it comes to sufferings that are purely physical, he records rather than transmits. He even spares us detailed confessions, only hinting, with sadness, that he behaved badly.

What C. S. Forester has given us in this posthumously published account are some backward glimpses as vivid as landscapes seen through a railway tunnel, and some insights—fascinating to readers as well as writers—into what makes a novelist.

pick of the crop

THE STRAWBERRY THUMB
Barbara Klimowicz; illustrated by Gloria Kamen. Sweet Anna-May won't run or play. Instead, she sucks her thumb. Nothing helps . . . until one day a special visitor comes and makes the perfect remedy for thumb-sucking. Ages 4-7. 28 pages. $2.95

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★Soviet show of power

Continued from Page 1

separate exercise, elements of the air force took part in the logistic maneuvers.

Given unusual publicity, the maneuvers were on much too large a scale to be aimed solely at Czechoslovakia. Moreover, they continued long after the Bratislava conference. And the calling up of reservists and of industrial equipment had all the characteristics of an intermediary mobilization.

Had the Soviets merely wanted to test the effectiveness of their logistics, there would have been no need to give the maneuvers such a buildup in the press.

Possible explanations seen

Several explanations have been offered for the Soviet "war games."

According to one view, the Soviets wanted to bring home to Bonn that their European policy, which presently seems to aim at a rapprochement with West Germany, is conducted from a position of strength.

Another view has it that Moscow wished to impress the members of the NATO alliance which comes up for renewal next year. Several member countries are known to be hesitant about continuing the alliance. A Soviet display of strength in the one field in which the Soviet armed forces were believed to be lacking might serve to frighten off wavering NATO countries, proponents of this view declare.

Finally, it is suggested that the logistics maneuvers were an effective test of the mobility of Soviet armed forces in a war against Communist China. In this connection it has been noted that as of July most Soviet cities near China have been out of bounds even for diplomats of friendly countries.

In case of a conflict along the Sino-Soviet border, logistics and air operations would be essential. It was poor logistics which contributed to Russia's defeat in the war with Japan of 1904-05.

But to conduct such maneuvers in the Far Eastern Maritime Province, in Siberia, or Central Asia would have been a provocation. However, a test of logistics—of the mobility of armed forces—need not be staged near the expected theater of operations.

Types of exercises performed

The exercises included the building of roads and airfields and the laying of camouflaged pipelines in rough country. The troops, according to Red Star, the daily of the armed forces, "performed combat actions in depth at unprecedented speed."

Tanks and trucks were landed from supply planes. Other planes brought up fuel. There was a simulated nuclear attack with vehicles passing the epicenter of the explosion at top speed taking the wounded to underground hospitals.

Automobile transport, we are told, was tested as never before. Truck repairs were improvised in forests. The supplying of material and everyday requirements to the frontline troops was carried out under the most trying circumstances.

Defense Minister Andrei A. Grechko appeared at maneuver headquarters on Aug. 9, and declared himself satisfied with the reports.

The maneuvers are supposed to have proven that the Soviet Army can operate in any terrain and that the rear-echelon forces and communication troops are equipped with the most modern mechanized and electronic equipment.

While some of the technical features disclosed in the course of the maneuvers lend credence to the view that the exercises were aimed at Communist China, this explanation is not fully satisfactory.

Side effect in Europe?

Extension of the maneuvers into Poland and into East Germany does not seem to fit into that picture. It is unlikely that the Soviets, in a case of a conflict with China, would call on their East European allies.

On the other hand, once such maneuvers were being held, it would seem tempting to cover the East European buffer area. The side effect on NATO and West Germany would not be missed. The exercise also offered an opportunity to display to the unruly Poles that the mechanized Soviet Army of today is very different from the army they knew toward the end of World War II.

Whatever the reasons for these costly large-scale maneuvers of Soviet and allied-rear-echelon units, they have given evidence at home and abroad of the effectiveness of Soviet military might.

Extension forecast for tax surcharge

By the Associated Press

Washington

The income-tax surcharge recently enacted may have to be extended unless a major deescalation of the Vietnam war is under way by mid-1969, a panel of economic advisers told Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey.

The special tax now is due to expire next June 30, but there have been other suggestions that an extension will be necessary.

Charles L. Schultze, former director of the Budget Bureau and a cochairman of the advisory group, said also that without an end to the war, "room for added social programs will be quite small."

A major conclusion of the panel was that with an end to the war, strict controls on military spending combined with continuing economic growth would make available nearly $30 billion more in revenues than the normal amount of budget growth and inflation by the 1972-73 fiscal year.

Walter Heller, a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said the panel had estimated that those conditions would provide an additional $64 billion by the 1972-73 fiscal year.

WOMEN TODAY

Sand beware! **Protected from the wind, nestled among the sand dunes, picnicker prepares hamburg skillet dinner at a tail-gate beach party on Nantucket Island, Mass.**

For campfire cooking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Blue Sea Cookbook, by Sarah D. Alberson. New York: Hastings House Publishers, Inc. $8.95.

An all-purpose cookbook about fish and seafood, it is of special interest to those newly acquainted with fish cookery. Recipes are clear and easy to follow, and include both fresh water and salt water fish, as well as shellfish—in main dishes, soups, salads, sandwiches, canapés, hors d'oeuvres, appetizers, and dips.

Here are recommendations for cooking fresh-caught fish:

One-hour campfire grill

For something different, tear pieces of aluminum foil large enough to completely wrap fish fillets or steaks. Wash and dry each piece. Place in center of foil and top with one small onion, sliced, one teaspoon salt, dash pepper, one teaspoon paprika, two tablespoons bottled lemon juice, and ¼ cup butter or margarine, melted. Wrap fish tightly in foil, pressing down so no air remains in the package. Put on grill or at edge of campfire for one hour, turning packages occasionally.

Outdoor-broiled fish

For quick broiled fish on the grill, place a piece of foil under fish and brush with melted butter. Broil over heat for 10 to 15 minutes. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, paprika, and serve with lemon-garlic sauce made by blending four tablespoons melted butter with one teaspoon lemon juice, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, one clove garlic, minced. This makes ⅓ cup of sauce.

* * *

Regional recipes are included, such as this one, which the author describes as "popular for picnics in the south, and especially in South Carolina." The name came from the early days when the kettle, over an open fire outdoors, would be covered wih pine boughs to keep in the flavor.

Pine bark stew

2 pounds fish fillets, fresh or frozen
6 slices bacon, chopped
1 cup onion, chopped
2 cans (one pound, 13 ounces each) tomatoes
2 cups diced potatoes
1 cup catchup
2 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce
2 teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon pepper

Thaw fillets if frozen. Skin fillets and cut into cubes. Fry bacon until lightly browned in a large kettle over a hot fire, or top burner of your range. Remove bacon; add onion to bacon drippings and cook until soft. Return bacon to kettle and add other ingredients except fish. Cover and simmer for 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add fish and continue cooking for about 10 minutes longer. Serves six to eight.

Tips for summer housekeeping

By the Associated Press

Some housekeeping tips to help you stay cool in summer:

● Shake out your dustmops indoors by placing the mophead into a large paper garbage bag, twist at the top and hold securely in place. At the same time, shake vigorously. Wait a few seconds, then remove the bag and simply discard it, says the Hudson Consumer Council.

● Work during the early morning or evening hours—when the house is normally coolest. Carry a paper garbage bag in which to throw the litter, ash tray collections, newspapers, broken toys, candy wrappers. This saves steps to the garbage bag in the kitchen.

● Use thoroughly dampened facial tissues to pick up sewing threads or to safely pick up broken glass from the floor.

● Save rewaxing an entire floor by saturating several thicknesses of strong paper toweling with self-polishing wax and apply to stains and scuff marks. Rub vigorously to a sparkling finish.

● Avoid white shoe polish smears on furniture and clothing by using hair spray on freshly polished shoes. When you want to repolish, wet a paper towel and the spray easily will wipe off for the next coat of polish.

● Remove stem odor from a flower vase by filling it with a solution of vinegar, salt and water—then allow to soak over night. In the morning, crumple several sheets of paper and drop into the solution. Slosh it around vigorously and the vase will become sweet and clean in odor.

● Save elbow grease on rust stains in the bathtub and sink by rubbing the stain lightly with a mixture of a little salt and a few drops of turpentine.

Portable picnic stove is convenient

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A portable propane-fueled picnic cookstove has recently been introduced.

The convenient Picnik Chef has two propane burners and weighs only 7¼ pounds. When stored in its own durable "tote case," the Picnik Chef requires only two-thirds of a cubic foot of space—less than a hatbox. The two propane cylinders that fuel the stove are nested inside its frame when not in use.

The compact stove requires no pumping, priming, or pouring of fuel. Kitchen convenience is yours for the asking, say the manufacturers. Just light a match, turn a small valve and you're cooking dependably and safely for up to six hours on each cylinder.

Go-by-jeep beach party

By Yvonne Horton

Home economics writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nantucket, Mass.

A tail-gate party among the sand dunes of this handsome wind-swept island requires a jeep to get there. At a recent three-jeep beach party the driver of one jeep missed a turn and had to search for the rendezvous—a protected ravine between dunes. And one sand dune looks very like another, especially when bouncing over them.

A charcoal fire with bricks stacked beside it awaited the late-comers, and it made an impromptu cooking center. The tail gates of the jeeps served as counter space. While the meal was cooking, guests munched potato chips scooped in clam dip, served with beverages, hot or cold. Two hot dishes (one meat, one fish) were served on plates with a tossed green salad. Dessert came later, back in town.

Here are beach-party recipes developed by the R. T. French Company.

Clam Dip

1 pint dairy sour cream
1 envelope (1½ ounces) spaghetti sauce mix
¾ cup sautéed minced fresh clams; or one can (7½ ounces) minced clams.

Combine all ingredients and refrigerate one hour. Serve with potato chips or crackers. Makes about two cups.

Hamburger skillet dinner

1½ pounds ground beef
1 envelope (1 ounce) onion gravy mix
1¼ cups cold water
½ cup cold milk
½ teaspoon salt
1⅓ cups mashed potato flakes
1 can (1 pound) peas and carrots, drained
2 to 3 tablespoons butter or margarine

In a medium-size skillet, combine ground beef and contents of gravy-mix envelope. Pat the meat along bottom and sides of skillet. Cook over low heat until meat is done. Drain off excess fat.

Meanwhile, make cold mashed potatoes by combining water, milk, and salt; add potato flakes and stir with a fork.

When meat is gray, spoon peas and carrots into the center of the meat crust. Spread prepared mashed potatoes over the top. Dot with butter. Cover, and heat until vegetables and potatoes are hot, about 15 or 20 minutes. Serves four to six.

Campfire fish fry

2 eggs
¾ cup cold water
1 four-serving envelope potato pancake mix
1 tablespoon prepared yellow mustard
2 pounds fish fillets
Hydrogenated vegetable oil, for frying

Combine eggs, water, and contents of pancake mix envelope; stir until well blended. Let stand 10 minutes. Blend in mustard. Dip fish fillets in pancake batter and fry in hot oil in a skillet for two or three minutes on each side. Or fish may be deep-fried for five or six minutes. Six servings.

House tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bristol, R.I.

On Aug. 21 there will be a house tour, "Bristol Peregrinations," from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. for the benefit of the Bristol Art Museum here.

Architecture for every taste—colonial, Victorian, early 20th century, and contemporary — will be represented. One of the 10 homes included in the tour was built for Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Millet, on Poppasquash, in 1967 and was featured in a recent issue of House Beautiful.

Tickets can be obtained in advance by mail from Bristol Art Museum, Bristol, R.I., for $4 or at the houses on the day of the tour for $5.

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Three-salad meal keeps family cook cool in the kitchen

By Jackie Grubb
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One way to help keep the cook in the family cool during hot weather is to avoid turning on the oven or range during the heat of the day. This sounds well and good, but the main meal frequently needs to be prepared while the day is still rather warm. One solution to this problem is the three-salad meal.

Any well-planned meal should have variety in color, texture, flavor, and ingredients. A meal comprised of three salads need not be monotonous, for salads can differ widely in these areas. Let us see how a three-salad meal can be planned with this in mind.

The basis for the main meal of the day is usually meat or a casserole. Thus, a good salad for the basis of a three-salad meal could be either a meat salad or a macaroni salad. Cooked chicken, turkey, tuna, crab, and shrimp are all good possibilities for the meat to be used. Following is a recipe for a dressing that goes well on meat salads:

Dressing for meat salads
½ cup mayonnaise
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon sweet pickle relish
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper

Mix all ingredients thoroughly.

To make a chicken salad one could use this salad dressing, plus two cups cold cooked chicken cut in chunks and one cup cut-up celery. It could be served on or with lettuce, or in tomato cups made by cutting the tomatoes almost through into six sections so they will open like a flower.

This same salad dressing also goes well with a chicken or turkey macaroni salad. The small shells make a good type of macaroni to use, and the chicken, celery, dressing, and perhaps some minced onion can be added. This salad should be made several hours in advance and allowed to chill before serving so that the flavors have a chance to blend.

Vegetable salad

The next consideration is a vegetable salad for an accompaniment. This time of the year salad greens are plentiful and perhaps a simple tossed green salad with an oil and vinegar dressing would be good. It is probably better to have the dressing be a light one for this particular salad if one has used a heavy dressing for the main dish salad.

However, here is a recipe for cabbage-dill pickle salad in which there is quite a contrast of flavors: Shred, chop, or grate the cabbage. Add one or two chopped dill pickles and some chopped tomato if desired. Moisten with a dressing made of mayonnaise mixed with a small amount of dill pickle juice. My children eat this salad very well, and I have difficulty getting them to eat a plain cabbage salad.

Fruit salad

For the third salad in our three-salad meal, a fresh fruit salad would be an excellent choice: Combine slices or wedges of honeydew melon, cantaloupe, and peaches. Add balls of watermelon, a few fresh blueberries or seedless white grapes, and serve with a honey dressing.

For a quick and easy salad: Combine a can of chilled fruit cocktail with sliced bananas, oranges, or apples. Whipped cream serves as a dressing.

Another easy-to-make fruit salad is fruit mixed with a favorite flavor of gelatin to hold it together. A favorite with my family is strawberry flavored gelatin with fresh or frozen strawberries, plus sliced bananas. A salad of this type needs to be prepared well ahead of the meal so that it has time to set.

Save with cash

Candid consumer

By Yvonne Horton
Home economics writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Until you make a down payment and start paying by the week, you'll never know what eternity means," quipped Miss Virginia Lawrence, extension consumer specialist of the University of Vermont.

Postponing payment allows people to readily contract debts, she noted. But installment buying costs more. For instance, 18 percent a year is a frequent carrying charge.

"Such high interest rates are a good reason why you should pay cash whenever possible," Miss Lawrence continued.

Twenty-five percent of one's monthly take-home pay tied up in installment payments is considered the dividing line between being able to pay promptly or not, she said. But she also warned that some people are overextended when they owe as little as 10 percent, even though they have a high standard of living.

Here's how to figure out for yourself whether you are (a) in good shape for an installment purchase, (b) near the dividing line, or (c) already overextended:

List all fixed expenses, such as rent, food, utilities, insurance, clothing, savings, etc., and subtract them from your income. What you have left is available for payments or other monthly expenditures.

And before you decide on an installment purchase, or to borrow money, "Be sure that the use of credit is better than taking money from a savings account or saving money to pay cash," Miss Lawrence urged.

* * *

A handy little pocket reference card called a "Consumer's Quick Credit Guide" helps consumers evaluate credit buying. It has a check list of information required before signing an installment contract and a list of questions to ask before borrowing money. It also gives a formula for figuring the dollar cost of credit and a chart of the simple annual interest rate of typical credit charges.

The guide is for sale for five cents by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

* * *

In a recent column the writer asked about condensed milk which had turned brown in the can. . . . I wondered if perhaps the can had been near heat an extended time and perhaps that was the reason for the color. (Mrs. E. P., Winter Park, Fla.)

Yes, storage might also be a factor. If a can of condensed milk were stored near a source of heat, the sugar in it might caramelize. However, such milk is still safe to use, according to Miss Marilynn J. Finch, assistant director of the New England Dairy and Food Council. She adds, "It's a good idea to store all canned food away from heat."

Send questions (no brand names, please) to Candid consumer, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02115. Candid consumer is a Thursday feature.

Carrots offer tempting fare

By Beverly Drake
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Each time I look down the rows of new carrots in the garden, I wonder whether it's time to start thinning.

The feathery fronds of the young plants are well above the ground before the thinning process begins. That is, if you want to be assured of reaping the little goldplated carrots no bigger than a baby's finger. Left whole and cooked gently a few minutes, then tossed in a light glaze of butter and brown sugar or maple syrup, they are a tempting accompaniment to a summer meal.

As the carrots grow older, but no less delicious, they are grated and added to slaws and salads, and put in casseroles. Thinly sliced carrots lend their goodness to a tasty layered vegetable dish, topped with freshly grated cheese.

Baked vegetables
4 medium-sized baking potatoes, sliced thin
4 medium-sized onions, sliced thin
4 mature carrots, sliced thin
4 tablespoons margarine
Salt and pepper
1 cup freshly grated Romano cheese

In a buttered casserole, arrange vegetables in layers. Dot each layer with margarine and lightly salt and pepper. Cover tightly and bake in a medium oven, about 375 degrees F., for at least one hour or until vegetables are tender. Remove cover, sprinkle on cheese, turn down oven a little and continue baking until cheese melts.

A note about cheese: Romano, a domestic cheese used for grating, is an excellent substitute for bulk Parmesan, which is difficult to obtain in some areas.

Toward the end of the summer, as the carrots grow ever older, but still no less delicious, I start making batches of carrot cake, a spicy family favorite. This is a good, moist keeper, even in hot weather. It also freezes very well.

Carrot cake
1½ cups all-purpose flour
1½ cups granulated sugar
1 cup cooked, mashed carrots
¾ cup cooking oil
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
2 eggs, beaten
1 cup chopped pecans

Mix thoroughly all ingredients in order listed (this batter is easily mixed manually). Bake in buttered 11-by-7-inch pan in 350 degree F. oven for about one hour or until done. [When done, cake is firm to the touch, pulls away from sides of pan, and a toothpick inserted in the center will come out clean.]

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The Home Forum

The Ballad of the Drover

In poems of the droving days we see Clancy riding the Australian grasslands under blue skies and singing gaily as he goes, caught up in "the vision splendid of the sunlit plains."

In the same wide-open spaces today we may experience the glory of sunlight and clear air, but there are also days when rain comes sweeping in from flat horizons, when clouds hang low over rolling paddocks and wet roads, and with drooping heads the sheep huddle into fence corners against the bare stems of the thin-topped pines. On such a day, in a steady drift of rain, Dan picked me up at the railway and we made a late start for our 30-mile drive home across the Wollundilly plain.

* * *

I have so often traveled these miles with Dan or his sister that I should know every twist and turn of the way, but it is a featureless journey with few landmarks. When we turn off the river road we leave behind all signposts and wayside houses, and begin to travel through a great sameness of grasslands unlimited, always between wire fences, along lanes and side roads that follow the boundaries of vast paddocks. Sometimes we are heading south, then west for a mile or two, then we turn into a lane that takes us south again, but always inescapably between fences that run away ahead in diminishing perspective and lose themselves in the distance. After a few left turns and right turns I am confused about the points of the compass; and presently the fence posts, reeling past on both sides, begin to have a strange effect. I feel myself lapsing into a familiar uneasy dream of continuous motion through an eerie landscape on an enchanted journey. It's a dream that will go on and on, if I allow it to overtake me. I must stop looking at the fence posts.

* * *

I shake myself back to reality, and try to remember what time it was when we left the town. "Where are we now, Dan?"

"Just past the woolshed gate," says Dan. "Remember the three pines back there when we turned south?"

It amuses Dan that anyone can lose himself along the so familiar trail, but to me one fence corner looks very much like another, and so do the pine trees, and the woolshed gate is just a gate. There is no building within the range of visibility. Dan tells me the woolshed is more than a mile from the gate, westerly, and the Wollundilly homestead is over there too, or somewhere in that direction. We never get to see either of them. By the time we turn west again the cloud ceiling seems to have lifted a little. More fences, more lanes, and at long last we are out of the Wollundilly boundary and onto a main road.

* * *

Getting onto this road always makes me feel better. I know the Pigeon Ponds bridge is just ahead and that means we have covered 15 miles, and are halfway home. On this particular day of August rains Dan seemed happier also, at this point. He put the lights on, and as the waterside trees loomed up in the twilight he began to sing "There's one more river to cross." Then he stopped the car, saying on a note of surprise, "Somebody camped here with sheep!"

We were opposite the wide white gate of the Traveling Stock Reserve. Usually deserted, this waterside enclosure now showed signs of life and occupation — a tent and a smoking campfire that glowed red in spite of the rain.

"Put your waterproof on and we'll go over," said Dan. "I think I know who it is."

With some reluctance I followed him into a lagoon of muddy water that lay between the car and the gate. Inside the fence a solitary gray horse looked ghostly against the dark trees. We could hear him cropping the grass and stopping to shake himself with an uncanny, shuddering sound.

"Where are the sheep?" I asked. But Dan, intent on negotiating the flooded gateway, merely waved vaguely toward the trees. While I was still marooned there, clinging to a gatepost, he was exchanging hearty greetings with a tall gray-haired man by the campfire.

* * *

"This is Dick Mulholland's uncle," said Dan, coming back to help me out of the mud; and the tall man greeted me and brought us both into the shelter of his canvas roof.

It was like no tent that I had ever seen before, but seemed to consist of a great tarpaulin anchored, on the windward side, to a four-wheeled cart and extending outward like a veranda, open toward the campfire and hitched high and wide to the branches of a tree. Vaguely the firelight flickered into the shadowy interior of this marquee, fitfully illuminating rolls of bedding and oilskin coats, the stiff leather and dull metal of cart-harness, dead branches brought in for firewood, tin kitchenware, and a hurricane lantern.

Our host had improvised a comfortable seat for me on a roll of gray blankets, and Dan sat on a chaffbag, happy and relaxed, looking round at the firelit stage setting into which we had strayed. "A drover's outfit, Mr. Smith!" he exclaimed appreciatively. "Dick told me you were bringing some sheep over, but I thought by transport. This is like old times." And then he joyfully quoted from one of his favorite Bush Ballads, " 'Carry me back to the droving days!' "

* * *

Dick's uncle surveyed the disorder of his campsite with an air of apology, but I guessed that he was thoroughly enjoying his excursion into the past, though he spoke carelessly. "Just had a fancy to do things in the old way, Dan," he said. "Give the gray pony a bit of an outing. Everything I needed for the road was stacked away in the chaffhouse. There was old stuff there, put away years ago—you know what I found, Dan? Hobble chains and a packsaddle!"

"Carry me back!" said Dan, amazed and delighted. "I've never seen a packsaddle!"

"You'll have to come over," said Dick's uncle, including us both in the invitation.

A moment later he and Dan were talking about the rain and the prospects of grass, but their voices hardly penetrated my consciousness. I was still under the spell of yesterday. "Carry me back"—the charm had worked powerfully. Sitting on the rolled-up gray blankets I was seeing Harry Dale the Drover riding through the rain—more clearly than ever before.

"Light of heart is he,
And stoutly his old packhorse
Is trotting by his knee . . .
Across the stony ridges,
Across the rolling plain."

* * *

A few such lines from the "Ballad of the Drover" could always flash on my mind a vivid picture of the young rider, but now I had more detail. Even the sound effects: "Hobble chains and campware were jingling to a tune"—this was the stuff, stacked around me in the firelight. And the song the drover was singing, as he rode in the rain—in a minute I would catch the words!

But it was Dan's voice that reached me, and roused me, for he was saying, "Well, we must push on." He was on his feet, and the spell was broken.

Regretfully I said good-by to Dick's uncle and followed Dan into the rain. The water hazard at the gate seemed deeper and wider than when we came in, but Dan showed me how to cling to the fence and pivot round the gatepost, and to encourage me he took up his theme song again—"There's one more river to cross."

KIT LIVINGSTONE

All pictures by courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"SUMMER BIRDS IN FLOATING SLEEP": *Color woodblock by Shigeru Hatsuyama*

Usually to make woodblock prints in color the artist must cut several blocks, to print them in register — each inked with separate tonality. Not so with Shigeru Hatsuyama, contemporary maker of Sōsaku Hanga, or creative prints. He cuts all the colors successively on the same block. This is an intricate process that gives his work exceptional richness.

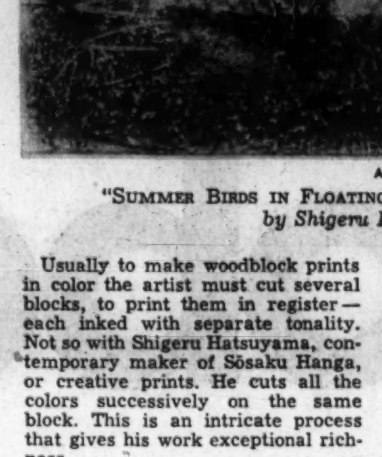
"Summer Birds in Floating Sleep" is shown above, with the block, obverse and reverse, below. Its colors are: "ai" blue, for which Hatsuyama is famous; a subtle pink; aqua; willow green; pale chrome yellow; and vermilion. Its bird forms contain a suggestion of reclining girls in kimono.

Fantasy and fairy tale, with overtones of surrealism, things that delight the eye, rhythmic and graceful patterns, characterize this artist who by self-discipline limits his output to around a dozen prints for each block. Because, on finishing a run, he destroys the block by burning, this one and its mate, now in the Boston Museum, are unique. Hatsuyama, loving the block even more than the print, has never before allowed one out of his hands.

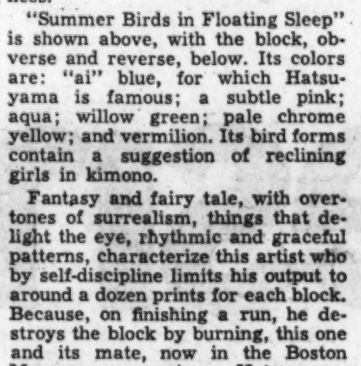
Unlike Ukyo-e prints which were designed by one artist, cut by another, and printed by a third, the Sōsaku Hanga is produced by one man only, who designs, cuts, and prints it himself. Four-year-old Hatsuyama tried to cut his first work with his father's chisels, but succeeded only in wounding his thumb. At six, he began creative drawing. He defied Japanese tradition by refusing to learn by copying, and preferred to spend his time visiting a Zen temple to watch the attendant priest make Zen drawings. The patterns of batik and of old armor please him, and we find an echo of them in the scroll and flower designs in the print above.

A peace-loving, courteous man, Shigeru Hatsuyama glows with love and pride when he shows his woodcutting tools. These immaculate chisels he whets to a gleaming edge. His search for the beautiful he expresses by raising exotic pheasants and other fowl, while the walls inside his home are garnished with ancient Noh masks. He lives quietly and simply, surrounded by vegetable and flower gardens, within an hour's ride from Tokyo. There he works on illustrations for children's books and cuts his complex, imaginative woodblocks.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON



BLOCK FOR ABOVE PRINT (OBVERSE): *By Shigeru Hatsuyama*



BLOCK FOR ABOVE PRINT (REVERSE): *By Shigeru Hatsuyama*

How to accomplish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A young person starting out in life may say, "I want to accomplish great things." And he will be able to do so if he will accept, realize, and hold to the great fact set forth in the first chapter of Genesis that God has made man in His image and given him dominion over all the earth.

Christian Science reveals the fact that God, good, is All-in-all, the only cause, the only real Mind, and that man, God's child, is spiritual and reflects the perfect qualities of his Maker.

One must learn to see each individual in his true identity, not as a material mortal, but as God's reflection; and he must recognize his own perfect selfhood. Doing this requires alertness and consecration, but the understanding that this is the way to significant accomplishment spurs one on.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 288), "Science reveals the glorious possibilities of immortal man, forever unlimited by the mortal senses."

Christ Jesus said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." If it were not possible for us to prove man's perfection, the Master would not have made this demand. So we can think of this injunction as also a promise, a promise that we can prove in our own experience that man is the eternal image of the perfect God. Having this promise, we can confidently and joyously go forward in the great endeavor of demonstrating true, limitless selfhood through gaining a clearer and clearer perception of it.

* * *

To see the perfect man, God's reflection, we must gain the true idea of God. The Bible tells us that God is infinite; hence He cannot be corporeal. The Scriptures show that God is Mind; and Christian Science maintains that *infinite* Mind must be the only Mind. The Bible says that God is Spirit, or Love, and also Life. So let us think of the one infinite Mind as divine Love, all-harmonious Spirit, Life itself.

As we ponder what Jesus said and did, we see that he did not accept as real what the material senses assert. He was always conscious of the fact that the Life of the infinite universe and man is divine Love, harmonious Spirit. This empowered him to accomplish his great works.

* * *

Mrs. Eddy discerned that the great truths of spiritual being taught and demonstrated by the Master are as available today as they were then, and she proved it by her consecrated life and many healing works. She says in her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 6), "That we exist in God, perfect, there is no doubt, for the conceptions of Life, Truth, and Love must be perfect; and with that basic truth we conquer sickness, sin, and death."

Since the Mind that is Love is ever-active Life, this Mind is constantly imparting to man the understanding and discernment of perfection. The acceptance of this truth opens the door of conscious thought so that the real sense of being—which is already established deep in every human consciousness—can come to light. Thus as one opens the door of thought to the truth and reflects the nature of divine Love, God gives him both the opportunity and the capacity to accomplish great good.

Sorceress woods

Green like Tahitian parakeets
funnels to emerald tone;
tatter and tangle of verdure;
green-lichened, bank and stone.

Here through the ferny theaters,
frescoed with elm and beech,
not even a wood thrush tremoloes;
no sound but small green speech.

Leaf-shutters screen out sunlight;
no wind, no thing, makes stir;
paths are lost or forgotten,
if paths there ever were.

On a pond of velvet shadow
a bullfrog, carved in jade,
with bugged-out eyes like agates
appraises me, unafraid.

Statued I stand, till greenness
seems crawling up my skin.
I may look, to an outsider,
as green as the forest I'm in.

ELIZABETH TERRYL

Taste for song

The wild black cherries grow high and too far out
Upon the limb for easy human picking,
Though one may, if he has the heart to flout
The birds, pull down a limb and taste the pricking
Of pert asperity upon his tongue;
A puckish tang, too impudent for pies,
But not for mockingbirds, for they have sung
Its praises often to approving skies.
So it is best to leave the lofty-gleaming
Elusive small acidities to those
Who perch beside the dangling prizes, seeming
Quite sure to be dislodged if one wind blows;
But, every fruiting season, taste a few.
Let them explain the mocker's song to you.

JANE MERCHANT

Windmills

Waving their giant arms they flail the air,
Slower, now faster, as the wind propels,
Talk to each other in quaint semaphore,
Long, level lines of ancient wooden mills.
Face to the wind they sail the afternoon;
Creaking and rickety, they earn their keep,
Grinding their daily quota of dry corn,
Spending their leisure in a little sleep.

Old hands at labor, up and down the dikes
They furnish landmarks and delight the eye
With true perspectives. What so fitly breaks
The interval where earth encounters sky
As they? Old symbols of a life of toil
In weathered harmony with wind and soil.

VICTOR HOWES

Migration of the curlews

The curlew at the point of the chevron felt no nostalgia for the half-remembered fells of the Pennines, it did not brood, was never sad. There was no subtlety of thought: just a set of immediate responses to given situations. The curlew was governed by instinct, by impulses, by the ancient, deep-seated memories of the race. . . .

Migration fever was afflicting curlews with much greater distances to travel. The English coastline was a wintering ground for birds from northern Scotland, from Scandinavia and northern Europe: tens of thousands of sedate, long-nebbed birds decked out in drab plumage of brown and white which from a distance made them indistinguishable from the sand and mud.

Thousands of years ago a glacier crunched its way down the valley. When the ice melted, there was a lake; after the lake a river, flowing turgidly through a jungle of unchecked vegetation. Men had drained large parts of the valley. Men and sheep kept the vegetation at bay, but the lowest areas were still sodden and reedy; a river in spate was inclined to restore to the valley its old lake status by lapping over the floodbanks.

Here for as long as man could remember, curlews had gathered in spring before spreading out to the nearest fells. Here they assembled in late summer, their ranks swollen by the young of the year, to rest and feed up, to cast feathers, to pitch down in the beds of rushes to sleep, to be driven south-westwards to the coast when the hard weather arrived.

The curlew leading the small flock called and banked. It led the others in a broad circle of the marsh. They flew in a long, angled line, calling — and listening. . . .

When it was a hundred feet above the sodden ground, the curlew spilled air from its wings and zig-zagged downward. A long, shallow glide brought it to the edge of a curlew herd over two hundred strong. — From "A Year with the Curlews. Life on the Northern Pennines," by W. R. Mitchell. Copyright, 1967, by W. R. Mitchell. A Castleberg Publication, Yorkshire.

Everything exciting happened there

My favourite room when I was seven years old was the kitchen, because everything exciting happened in that square room where everybody met to talk and work. The room was filled with colour, from the great blazing fire at one end, and the long oak dresser at the side, to the window with its wide green view over fields and woods, with cows and horses grazing, to the hills. . . .

We saw very few people at our lonely farm in the hills, for we were a long way from the village and the road did not go near the house. So when a packman came tramping over the high hills with a large basket on his arm we rushed to meet him and we invited him into the kitchen of course. My mother gave him a cup of tea and newly baked tea-cake, while we looked at his wares. He showed us tea-cloths and dusters, ribbons and lace on cards, combs and looking-glasses, and one or two toys. . . .

Sometimes a gipsy woman came selling clothes-pegs. She wore a great hat with feathers in it and a string of beads and ear-rings and a shawl. She stared hard at us and we stared back. We did not ask her indoors, but she sat on the stone steps by the kitchen door and my mother gave her food and tea, and perhaps a pair of boots, or slippers for one of the children she said she had, just my age. Sometimes she left a rustic basket with a fern growing in it, and we knew she had dug up the fern in our wood, but we did not mind. Her fingers were clever, and we always bought a long string of clothes-pegs, each peg bound in tin, and I had a peg for myself to dress as a doll.

The postman came indoors for his morning cup of tea and a talk and a warm glance at the fire after his cold walk through the wood with our letters. The oatcake man was a favourite visitor, and he put his enormous basket on the end of the oak dresser and took off the snow-white cloth to display the piles of neat round oatcakes and pikelets. We bought two dozen of these, and we ate them toasted before the fire and spread with beef dripping when they were crisp, for breakfast.—From "A Peck of Gold," by Alison Uttley. Copyright, by Alison Uttley, 1966. Faber and Faber, Ltd., London.

Is there an absolute Truth?

Many of us are looking for firmer ground, for convictions we can stand on. How do we find them?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section • Thursday, August 15, 1968

What a way to run a post office

The United States postal service is in trouble. Mail volume is overloading antiquated facilities. Technology offers promising ideas for modernization. But reformers insist that technology is not enough. They want a whole new setup — a nonprofit corporation that could run the mails on a businesslike basis.

By Robert Cahn

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

UNCLE SAM'S POOR OLD OVERWORKED, often criticized, cumbersome, archaic, but generally dependable postal service has been getting more than its share of attention recently.

A presidential commission says the post office faces a crisis, that the department as now constituted cannot possibly meet the demands thrust on it. The commission recommends major reorganization to abolish the Cabinet department and establish a nonprofit government corporation that can introduce modern management practices.

Congress proposes — but fails to enact — legislation to take postmaster appointments out of politics. In an economy move, it orders the post office to reduce personnel by 76,539 permanent positions. Then, faced with threats of reduced mail service and closing of small post offices, Congress hurriedly recants.

The new Postmaster General, W. Marvin Watson, starts his own study aimed at producing an action plan to solve postal problems. At the second annual Postal Forum late last month 2,400 delegates, mostly big mail users, offered hundreds of suggestions for changes in postal rates, mail processing, transportation, or employee practices.

Change is fine, they indicated, if it will help the situation of the one suggesting it. But hardly anyone could be found urging major reorganization such as that suggested by the President's Commission on Postal Organization (called the Kappel commission after its chairman, Frederick R. Kappel, retired board chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph Company).

System plods along

Meanwhile, the post office plods along, prevented by Congress from managing many of its own vital operations, trying to shoulder its growing workload with inadequate equipment, in outgrown buildings, and with severe personnel problems.

In the current year, the postal service must serve 5 million more locations than three years ago—equivalent to the total number of addresses served throughout all of Canada.

The increase in mail handled by the U. S. postal service this year over three years ago—8.4 million pieces—was greater than the last reported total annual mail volume of France.

The postal deficit is also huge. Post-office expenses exceeded revenues by $1.1 billion in fiscal 1968 (the year ended June 30, 1968).

The public—at least, the householder—seems to take the postal service for granted. Most of the mail comes in reasonably good time.

Occasionally, Mr. or Mrs. Householder has a complaint about a late letter, or a lost or damaged package, or the increase in postage rates. Only when service at the Chicago post office broke down (as it did in 1966) and much of a nation's mail is delayed up to three weeks does the average individual become aware of the extent of the postal crisis.

Nor does he understand that a service set up in colonial times for communications between individuals has become predominantly an operation serving business. Personal letters account for only 20 percent of the total postal volume. The other 80 percent is some type of business mail.

A Kappel-commission survey of 75 national associations representing major business groups dependent upon the mails found 63 percent dissatisfied with the mail service.

"Those with special experience with a particular class of mail criticized the service given their particular class while expressing satisfaction with, or not commenting on, service generally," the report said. "The lesson is clear. From a distance the mail service is not bad, but the more you use and depend on it, the less satisfactory it seems."

To put the problem of the Post Office Department today in perspective, try to imagine yourself in charge of it:

- It is the third-largest civilian employer in the world (730,000 employees).
- Your employees go over your head to bargain for raises or benefits with a third party (Congress).
- You cannot set charges on the services your department performs (postal rates are set by Congress).
- You have no control over your daily workload.
- You cannot appoint your own top staff nor your field managers (25,000 first-, second-, and third-class postmasters and the nine highest Washington officials are presidential appointees).
- You have to ask another organization (Congress) for funds for new buildings or to modernize old ones.
- Your revenue all goes directly to another organization (the U. S. Treasury) and cannot be used for financing new development.
- And you are given annually only a pittance for research and development to prepare for the future.

Other restrictions imposed

The blue-ribbon, 10-man Kappel commission would rescue the post office from most of this congressional and political control. The nonprofit, federal postal corporation it recommends would have the objective of supporting itself completely from revenues and could borrow in its own name to finance improvements.

The commission report assumes that within a few years, the corporation would erase the postal deficit through management efficiencies estimated to come to more than $1 billion a year.

Employees would be removed from the civil-service system and the 32,000 local postmasters (including 7,000 fourth-class postmasters appointed by the postmaster general) and the 31,000 rural carriers would be taken out of the patronage system of appointments. Promotions, too, would be made on a nonpolitical basis.

The corporation would set postal rates to take effect after 60 days unless vetoed by a concurrent resolution of Congress. The commission recommends that users "can and should pay the full cost of the postal system."

Cost charging criticized

The report questions whether the postal service should be used to extend federal subsidies. And it criticizes the cost-ascertainment system by which the post office charges costs against each class of mailing.

Preliminary post-office figures for fiscal 1968 show that more than half of the $1.1 billion deficit was charged to "public service" losses, as established by Congress.

The $618 million public-service subsidy went mostly for free or reduced-rate postage on second-class mailing of religious, educational, or philanthropic and in-county newspapers; reduced rates on third-class bulk-rate mailings by nonprofit oragnizations (such as charity appeals for funds); fourth-class special rate "educational" materials (such as book- and record-club mailings) losses in special postal services (special delivery, COD); and to pay part of the costs of rural mail services.

Much of the rest of the postal deficit other than public-service subsidies was incurred in below-cost rates for the delivery of mass-circulation newspapers, magazines, and business publications; and the loss on third-class business mail (mostly bulk-mailed advertising, commonly called "junk" mail).

Members of Congress appear to be reluctant to drastically alter these rate subsidies. And many of the large mail users who benefit from the lower costs lobby to prevent rate raises in their areas.

The Kappel-commission report has run into opposition from critics who say it takes too much of a cold, moneymaking approach and forgets that the post office is in large part a service organization and that rightly it should be a Cabinet department aimed at serving the people.

Opponents of subsidies say it is time to reassess the goals of the postal service. The tradition of permitting newspapers and magazines to go through the mails below cost was started in colonial times when that was the only way to spread news. Is the subsidy still necessary? They ask. Or would the hardship be too great on the user if paying the full mailing cost might prevent him from subscribing?

Internal reform sought

Postal officials point out that the 1967 public-service subsidy on books and records cost the taxpayer $63 million—an amount that would have paid the salaries for an additional 10,000 elementary school teachers or could have provided 10,000 four-year college scholarships.

Another approach for solving postal problems has been offered recently by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D) of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee and head of the subcommittee in charge of postal appropriations.

Senator Monroney has introduced a bill to set up a postal authority which, he says, could bring about most of the advantages of an independent nonprofit corporation. The authority could issue up to $25 billion in bonds, which would be used to effect the modernization and expansion needed to make the post office capable of keeping up with growing demands.

Without waiting for action on the Kappel-commission report, Postmaster General Watson is charging ahead with his own postal investigation. The objective: to do what he can before next Jan. 20 to spark better postal efficiency and to present a plan of his own for solving problems of the department.

Mr. Watson said in an interview he plans to concentrate his efforts at improving the efficiency in the 75 largest of the nation's 32,632 post offices. These 75 operations employ 50 percent of all the postal workers and handle 56 percent of the nation's mail.

Efforts will be centered on four functions: providing larger and better working areas (many of the buildings were constructed in the 1930's and have long been inadequate); advancing the mechanization and modernization of mail-handling equipment; improving and enlarging training courses; and getting more money for research and development.

Mr. Watson said he has called in representatives of the three companies which now are building optical scanning machines to read mail and got them to agree to share their technology in making a new advanced machine. He hopes to set up a model post office in which new systems can be tried. And he is taking a fresh look at an experiment in electronic transmission of mail that was undertaken 10 years ago and then forgotten.

Office for dreaming

"We need a little more dreaming," Mr. Watson said. "You have to dream before you can perform."

Some of this dreaming—and planning—is being done by Ronald B. Lee, the department's youthful director of the office of planning and systems analysis.

Mr. Lee sees great change ahead in such areas as electronic transmission of mail and newspapers or the computerized checkless banking system which should greatly reduce use of mail to send bills and payments.

"The post office in 1968 still performs its mission exactly the same way it did in 1775," says Mr. Lee, "the only difference being two or three new types of machine for processing mail instead of using only hands, and having rapid transportation instead of horses. But many changes are on the horizon. By the year 2000 mail will not exist as we know it today. We can't win if we think we are in the mail business, instead of the communication business, we have to make plans for the changes."

What about that sleeping giant, public opinion? From Dallas comes word of the start of a grass-roots movement called Citizens Committee for a Postal Corporation. The committee is proposed by Walter J. Humann, a young aerospace executive who spent last year as the resident White House fellow at the post office. Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien imbued Mr. Humann with the postal-corporation concept which was publicly advocated by Mr. O'Brien in April, 1967.

Though the citizens group is just getting started, prominent members include San Francisco Mayor Joseph L. Alioto, Gen. Lucius D. Clay (USA, ret.), and Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Humann says the immediate objective of the organization is to elevate the proposal for a postal corporation to the status of a major domestic issue.

Whether it be a new corporation, a postal authority, or some other concept, all this movement seems bound to bring some change for the better to the problem-laden post office.

"No one can stop an idea when its time has come," observes Timothy J. May, general counsel for the Post Office Department. "The idea is not necessarily the corporation but that the department must have the management authority and tools to raise capital the way any company has to operate."

Tall trees, granite coast, granite men

. . . . From the bookshelf

Maine: A Literary Chronicle. Edited, with commentaries, by W. Storrs Lee. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $7.95.

By Roland Sawyer

In the summer of the year 1007 Thorvald Ericson, brother of Leif, sailed his longboat up Somes Sound, a fjord that penetrates Mount Desert Island. There he went ashore. He and his companions were the first Europeans to land on a coast identified on maps today as Maine.

An abridgment of Thorvald's saga, from a 19th-century English translation, opens this literary history of what has become the state of Maine. You begin with the Viking and end, 959 years later, with Gerald Warner Brace and excerpts from his estimate of Maine and its people in 1966.

Here is Maine as it was discovered, settled, fought over, developed, exploited, developed some more, and forever written about. Here is Maine as found by explorers, fighters, parsons, revolutionists, teachers, politicians, fishermen, historians, sailors, poets, reformers, and novelists.

From the writings of these and others, the editor has collected material. Some is history, some poetry (but not much), some fiction, some essays, some humor. Before each excerpt he has provided, mercifully, a brief introduction. His culling seems satisfactory.

One says "seems" for the process of choosing material from books and records covering nearly 500 years necessarily becomes somewhat arbitrary. On the subject of Maine the editor is daring. He is dealing here with a state whose citizens can be not only arbitrary but also, as they say down East, "ornery." Their likes and dislikes are as unpredictable as the folks at "Cap'n Simeon's Store"—George Wasson's book that Mark Twain described as one of the funniest he ever read.

This reviewer, being a Penobscot man himself, found much of interest in Mr. Lee's selections, but now must become contrary. One of Maine's best writers is omitted: Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, author of "The Penobscot Man" and other books. No one — man or woman — has depicted with greater realism or humor the life and character of the Maine woodsman.

And the woodsman has long been as much a part of Maine as the white pine. For a century, more or less, lumbering was Maine's biggest industry. The city of Bangor on the Penobscot River 60 miles from the sea was once the biggest lumber port in the world. Timberlands and lumber were to central Maine what potato fields became to Aroostook County in the north, what 2,500 miles of sea coast was and is to eastern and southern Maine. Mrs. Eckstorm knew her lumbermen down to their wet wool-stockinged feet. She also knew the Maine Indians, some of whom were lumberjacks too. If Mrs. Lee's book goes into a second edition one hopes that something from Fannie Hardy Eckstorm will be included.

Mention of another excellent book is omitted: "Maine, A Guide Down East," one of the American Guide Series, published in 1937. One can concede that the editor might have found difficulty in selecting an excerpt from a guidebook, yet to this day it is one of the most informative books available on Maine. Its opening, telling how Maine derived its name (not from the Department of that name in France, as some think) would have made an excellent, brief contribution.

There is a third omission: "Along the Maine Coast," a volume of photographs and text by Katharine Knowles and Thea Wheelwright, published in 1967. The tang of Maine hits you in their book as in no other known to the reviewer—gulls screaming as they glide downwind; pillows of fog smothering fields and forests; seas, green, blue, and white, surging eternally against granite at the rim of the United States; lobster boats in calm, spruce-framed coves; whitewashed houses nestled under elms.

To sum it all up, can any chronicle or any anthology entirely satisfy? One's answer likely will be "No, not really." Most of us have favorite books and authors and passages. You doubtless will not read this collection through. You will read excerpts and enjoy them. You will keep the book handy for reference. But sometimes you will look at it, there on your library shelf, and say, "Yes, it is a good book, but I wish the editors had not left out. . . ."

Abrasives firm grinds toward growth through research

BUSINESS

By Ian D. Burman
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

Tucked away in this medium-sized New England city is the headquarters of a fledgling corporate giant.

With annual sales running over $300 million, Norton Company already ranks 267th among the largest United States corporations. And its aggressive plans may well propel it farther up the list.

The abrasives manufacturer could have been described formerly as one of the least known of the large companies. But in the last couple of years an exciting list of new Norton materials and products has compelled public attention. Upon that list and future discoveries Norton hangs its main hopes for sales growth.

The investment community already has responded to a degree. Last year, after Norton announced its silicon-carbide diode, enthusiasm over the electronics device pushed Norton stock from $40 to $54 a share.

The stock shortly slipped to its former persistent level. But, at $54, the temporary price/earnings ratio of 18 left Norton with the beginnings of a glamour-stock glow.

Company recommended

Brokerage houses and advisory services, including New England's Burgess & Leith and the Babson's Reports, have recommended Norton stock. Recently, a nationwide house, Stone & Webster, described Norton as offering "exciting capital gains opportunities . . . [that do] not appear to be reflected in the current price of Norton common stock."

Healthy investor skepticism over the silicon-carbide diode may in part be holding the stock price back.

Norton's tiny diodes change electrical current into light. Norton laboratories have produced a movie film using the diode to record the sound track.

Press speculation last year foresaw the Norton diode as the heart of a home sound-movie projector selling for less than $25. Millions of mothers and fathers would be economically recording junior's first "dada" along with his first crawls.

Research stressed

But a commercial silicon-carbide-diode-produced sound movie appears to be a long way off. Norton's management does hope, however, that it can have "more interesting communication" about its diode "before the year 1968 is over."

The diode springs from Norton's strong research program. The company plans to spend $10.5 million in 1968.

"It used to be said at Norton that you could research anything you wanted—as long as it was round and had a hole in the middle," comments the vice-president for research, Robert A. Stauffer. His reference was to the grinding wheels that make up the major part of Norton's historically dominant abrasives sales.

Sales of nonabrasives, however, have grown in recent years, while the portion of total sales held by abrasives has lessened from 90 to about 60 percent. And corporate policy has opened the door for researchers to venture into a wide field of nonabrasive products that might further diversify sales.

Ceramic armor

Laboratory discoveries that have already gone into production include:

● A "space" blanket — an extremely light-weight and compact blanket made of insulating material originally developed for spacecraft. The blanket is popular among sportsmen, campers, and rescue workers.

● Boron-carbide armor — a light-weight ceramic armor used extensively in Vietnam to protect helicopters and their crews. The armor has potential use also as a bullet-proof vest for ground troops.

● A super conductor of electricity used in constructing electromagnets.

Still on the burners in company laboratories are:

● The silicon-carbide diode explained above.

● An energy-absorbing resin—a rubber-like material that behaves just the opposite of rubber. Instead of rebounding high after being dropped, a ball made from the resin hardly bounces at all.

The material's ability to absorb within its molecular structure the energy of a blow has Norton investigating such uses as football helmet padding, shock mounts, and automobile interior padding.

● Composites—thin films of boron carbide laminated between layers of plastic sheet. The results are strong but light sheets that may be useful in aircraft and spacecraft construction.

Financing holds key

The proof of the research pudding, of course, is in putting the new discoveries into profitmaking production, and having the financial and corporate means to do this. The more outside help Norton has to bring in to develop its diode, for instance, the more diluted will become its share of any profits from it.

The earlier experience of the National Research Corporation (NRC) with its vacuum process for concentrating orange juice is a case in point. (Norton absorbed the National Research Corporation in a 1963 merger. NRC's Cambridge, Mass., laboratories now give the main thrust to Norton's corporate research program.)

The NRC vacuum process became the basis for the highly successful Minute Maid Corporation. NRC sold Minute Maid some equipment and earned an estimated $5 million in royalties for its process, a sizable sum but not nearly what NRC might have earned had it been able to invest more.

Whenever new cash was needed as Minute Maid was being put on stream, others supplied the additional financing. And the money-short NRC's claim on the enterprise's future profits grew smaller and smaller.

Strength backs research

Now any breakthroughs coming out of what was the NRC laboratory will have Norton Company's financial strength behind them.

Accordingly Norton's new president, John Jeppson, thinks big. For his silicon-carbide diode, he says, "we lean toward producing a complete diode sound system that could be sold to all camera producers."

Under Mr. Jeppson, Norton has reorganized its corporate executive, staffing 9 of its 13 line positions with new appointees. And two new executives are focusing for the first time in Norton on marketing and corporate acquisitions.

Acquiring corporations carefully has become a major part of Norton's planning, both as a means of expanding into new products and as a way to give Norton know-how in needed fields.

Producing a movie sound system, for example, would require electronics expertise and facilities. Merging with an electronics firm would be the quickest way to bring them into Norton.

Merger depths avoided

But Mr. Jeppson is not diving into the deep end of the merger pool. He does not see himself as a potential manager of a conglomerate company with operations in totally unrelated product lines.

"You get frustrated sometimes when you see some firms buying companies every month," he says. "But we feel that there should be some link in experience and background with a merger candidate."

Nor is Norton turning its back on its abrasives business. The demand for products that shape, cut, sharpen, and finish metal and other materials has proved stronger than Norton thought would be the case a few years back, particularly in overseas markets.

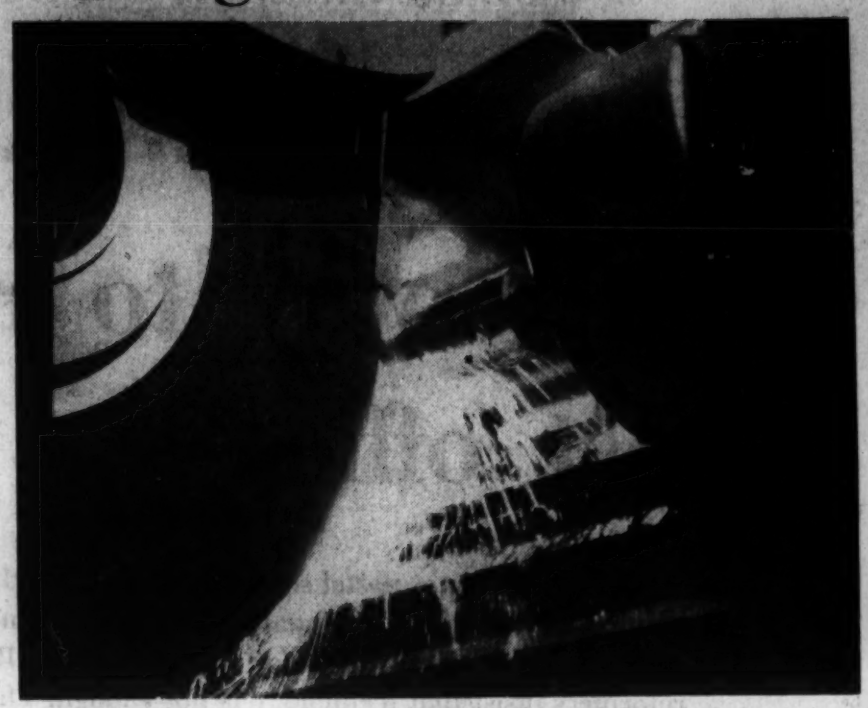
Norton gets about one-third of its sales from its international division. As Western Europe's economy builds, the firm expects to ride a boom in abrasives there.

Grinding improved

Researchers at Norton have reinforced grinding wheels and produced a high-speed grinding machine for more efficient grinding. Its machines can spin Norton wheels at speeds as high as 12,000 surface feet per minute (136 m.p.h.).

Weakened demand for abrasives and other Norton products plus internal problems caused earnings to dip last year by about 28 percent. But analysts felt the decline was temporary, and the first half of 1968 saw a 26 percent rise in net income above the same 1967 period. Second-quarter earnings, though, were just slightly above last year's second-quarter results.

Norton's overall earnings are still small enough for its profits to be significantly stimulated should one of its new products hit it big.



A Norton Company grinding wheel chews into metal parts at 12,000 surface feet per minute, twice normal speeds. Despite ventures into new fields, such as ceramic aircraft and body armor, the Massachusetts firm is determined to keep a commanding lead in its traditional field of abrasives.

Daily grind

Lord Mayo displays a 10-ton block of his Connemara green marble. By modernizing marketing operations—including new marble veneers—the former RAF pilot is stimulating fresh demand for a traditional Irish product.

Ancient rock, modern methods

Irish develop marble units for use around the world

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Galway, Irish Republic

Irish Marble, Ltd., which quarries the famous Connemara green marble from mountains in the West of the Irish Republic, now is ready to sell its 400-million-year-old product for use in modern homes and buildings all over the world.

After a three-year modernization program instituted by the Earl of Mayo—a titled gentleman who formerly piloted a jet fighter for the British Royal Air Force—the firm is now ready to tackle the international market.

When Lord Mayo, a County Kildare man, came home to live, which he says is every Irishman's dream, he knew nothing about the marble industry. But he was determined to learn fast.

Research, surveys ordered

The company he took over was antiquated. Records show that marble was being quarried as far back as 1843, and more intensively in the past 50 years. The methods of extraction, cutting, polishing, however, were outmoded and slow.

An efficient businessman, Lord Mayo first had geological surveys made of his quarries. He next retained a marketing-research firm and ordered market surveys to determine potential demand for his product.

He then traveled Europe looking for the best new machinery, finally placing his orders with Italian firms. A government grant helped provide the necessary capital. Employment has doubled to 45 workers since he took over the company.

Aluminum, Fiberglas used

They are not only taking out the extremely hard green marble from the Connemara mountains but also Irish Sepia marble, ranging in color from cream through beige to brown. Another unusual variety is Galway black marble, a softer variety interspersed with fossilized sea plants and fossil markings of shell fish. A new 11-acre field now is being developed.

Since breakage and shipping weight have always been problems with this ancient stone, Irish Marble has developed patented marble veneers ranging in thickness from ⅛ to 3/16-inch.

These highly polished, stain-resistant veneers are bonded to aluminum honeycomb. The bottom of the sandwich is a Fiberglas sheet.

Total thickness is about one inch, ideal for table tops, desk tops, decorative panels, and interior wall paneling. "A table top," Lord Mayo explains, "that would weigh 70 pounds if made with solid marble, now weighs 18 pounds, a 66 percent savings in shipping weight."

The lighter weight 8′ by 4′ wall panels in the marble veneer can be easily fitted together by two men.

Lord Mayo says he finds much demand in the building trades for terrazzo flooring, a mosaic made by embedding small pieces of marble in mortar and then polishing them. His firm is also producing highly polished exterior facings for buildings.

Britons scowl at trade gap

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Yes, Britain's recalcitrant trade gap has widened once again. To £80 million sterling ($192 million) in the single month of July.

But the widening gap is probably more significant this time to the rest of the world than to the British themselves.

True, you would not know this if you were here. For this is hard news in a month when news is scarce. It rates and gets big headlines.

And with a dispute in the newspaper industry almost eliminating pictures from the daily papers, headlines are actually larger in most cases than they would otherwise be (simply for reasons of makeup).

One such headline declares: "Wilson facing economic miracle taunt," emphasizing the possible political consequences of the trade figures.

New failure possible

And Prime Minister Harold Wilson could indeed go to the annual Labour Party conference at the end of September after he and his Cabinet had had again to acknowledge failure and to take one more hard decision. This time the alternatives would be:

More deflation still for poor old Britain, even after the toughest budget taxwise in 50 years only five months ago or new controls on trade, breaking the gentlemen's agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

However the fact is that if the July figures prove not to be one more flash in the pan, controls on imports are always available for use. Putting a definite ceiling to imports would right the immediate payments difficulty in a matter of weeks.

And in that case the major fact about the July trade figures would be, not the widening gap, but the record level of Britain's exports. They surge on each month from one record to another.

The improvements in these is running well ahead of the rate of expansion on which the post-devaluation economic strategy is based.

Import controls talked up

And a case can be, and increasingly will be, made out for the rational use of import controls in place of deflation as the best means of putting things permanently right.

Deflation means higher taxes still. It means tighter credit. It means higher unemployment. It means even slower growth.

But import controls could allow lower taxes. They could increase job opportunities. They would permit Britain to expand again.

And it might be thought better for world trade to have a rising rate of British imports, although a controlled one, than to accept a reduced rate of British imports for want of such controls.

The shopkeeper does better business in the rich and bustling suburb than in the poorer quarters of the city.

Of course things may not work out that way, after all. The level of imports may well fall again in August and September. Britain still may be moving toward eventual surplus.

But, coupled with what has happened in France, the British experience challenges much of the orthodoxy on which the IMF's world economic policies and preferences are based.

In particular, world monetary experts must seriously question whether they have not been wrong and their critics right over the question of payments and reserves.

The British and French situations are two consequences of failing to allow the value of the world's national currency reserves to rise. By now there is just not enough sea room, not enough leeway, in the event of any sharp economic storm.

And it can be said with fair certainty that if a way now cannot be found to increase these reserves the free world is on the threshold of a new era when controls will be the orthodoxy and full freedom of trade will seem sheer irresponsibility.

Japan boosts its reserves

By the Associated Press

Tokyo

Japan's foreign-exchange reserves as of July 31 totaled $2.07 billion, up from $1.98 billion at the end of June, the Finance Ministry announced.

Car sales hold fast clip

Business roundup

Detroit

Still riding the crest of a sales boom, new-car dealers moved a record 197,110 autos in the first 10 days of August. That is 8.5 percent more than the 181,586 cars retailed in the same period last year.

The auto industry now has set four straight 10-day selling records.

Chrysler Corporation made the best showing with a 23.9 percent gain, while General Motors Corporation logged a 15.6 percent increase. American Motors Corporation clocked an 11.1 percent rise—but Ford Motor Corporation reported an 11 percent decrease in sales.

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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MONITOR— advertised products STAND UP

Ohio Democrats offer to back Humphrey

By David Hess
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ohio

Ohio Democrats have handed Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey a golden goose for the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

But the goose appears gilded with the condition that he move toward Minnesota Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's position on the Vietnam war.

At a caucus here of the state's 115 convention votes, staged by Mr. Humphrey's supporters, delegates presented the Vice-President with 61½ committed votes.

Three votes were cast for Senator McCarthy, but 27½ remained uncommitted. Another 22 votes were not cast, among them that of Democratic senatorial candidate John J. Gilligan of Cincinnati.

Prefacing the meeting of some 190 delegates and alternates was a strong effort by the Vice-President's staffers to put the entire delegation on record in Mr. Humphrey's behalf.

Though the Vice-President has been assured privately that some 80 delegates are already in his corner, the strategy here was designed to line them up publicly to prevent any defection in Chicago.

Earlier reports denied

Earlier reports, denied by a Humphrey spokesman here, indicated that Ohio Democratic chairman Eugene O'Grady was told his job would be in jeopardy if he failed to put the delegation on record publicly.

At the same time, it was reported that Mr. Gilligan was under heavy fire from some elements of organized labor to swing into line behind Mr. Humphrey.

Labor, it was reported by authoritative sources here, informed Mr. Gilligan that it might withdraw as much as $200,000 from his senatorial war chest if he insisted on remaining neutral.

A Humphrey spokesman here, however, asserted that both the Vice-President and the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) "strongly advised" Mr. Gilligan to remain uncommitted.

It was learned, however, that Mr. Gilligan was given contradictory "advice" on how he should move.

On the one hand, he was told by one element within Mr. Humphrey's camp to stay uncommitted.

On the other, another source on Mr. Humphrey's staff—operating through COPE—warned Mr. Gilligan that a neutral position could lead to a cutoff in campaign funds.

Strategy indicated

The basic strategy underlying the Vice-President's position emerged from remarks made by Lewis A. Rivlin, regional coordinator for the Humphrey campaign committee.

"The Humphrey people," he said, "naturally would like to have as much support as possible at this time. . . . We understand that O'Grady wanted to hold off as long as possible in order to serve in a role as a [convention] kingmaker. . . ."

Conceding that the leadership structure of the Ohio delegation is "very diffuse," Mr. Rivlin nevertheless holds that "a substantial number of Mr. Humphrey's supporters feel there are advantages in having as many people as possible express their preference now so that Ohio could participate in obtaining the nomination for him."

He said that the Vice-President feels he has sufficient votes now to gain a first-ballot nod but hopes to roll up a big vote to "show party unity" and, of course, to give the Vice-President a generous measure of prestige.

On the latter point, there seems to be a strong feeling among Mr. Humphrey's staffers that he needs a resounding first-ballot nomination to match or surpass the Miami Beach nomination of GOP candidate Richard M. Nixon.

Holdouts for soft line

Although Mr. McCarthy polled only three delegate votes here, his most salubrious supporters say he actually has 20 or so backers.

The remaining "uncommitted" votes were interpreted by most delegation leaders here as an attempt to withhold support from Mr. Humphrey in the hope that he can be persuaded to shift his position on the Vietnam war closer to Senator McCarthy's.

National committeeman Albert S. Porter, for example, holds that the "uncommitted votes are an attempt to influence the drafting of the platform."

A leading exponent of this strategy is delegate Patrick O'Malley, former United Automobile Workers district director, who feels Mr. Humphrey "cannot win on a platform eulogizing the Johnson administration's war policy."

Mr. O'Malley says the party's only hope for victory in November lies in fashioning a McCarthyist plank on the war.

Lifeguards work for fun

By the Associated Press

New York

Of the 312 lifeguards at Jones Beach and Robert Moses State Park, 30 work weekends only. Among their ranks are several young businessmen, lawyers, and an airline pilot. They became lifeguards during high-school and college vacations years ago and return each year as weekend guards.

"I don't do this job for money, it's strictly pleasure," said A. Jay O'Neill, an insurance underwriter.

★Johnson pressed to veto road bill

Continued from Page 1

has been vetoed by any president. But this year, President Johnson may have sufficient cause for trying to push Congress into rewriting the bill without the provisions that are being challenged.

Court order overridden

In addition to a section which most experts believe weakens protection of park and conservation lands, and sections almost scuttling highway beautification and billboard and junkyard control programs, the bill overrides a federal court order and directs the District of Columbia to commence work on elements of a freeway system now being contested.

A United States Court of Appeals had ruled that the district highway officials acted illegally in planning four freeway projects without public hearings.

The bill also adds—with no provisions for financing—an additional 1,500 miles to the 41,000 mile Interstate Highway System. The Senate originally had no additional miles but the House added 3,000 miles to the system.

It took conferees from the Senate and House 13 days to work out the widely differing legislation emerging from the two houses.

House action assailed

One conference member, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R) of Kentucky, refused to sign the report, saying he had never found a conference committee "more adament, more insistent on its manifest intention to maintain its position."

Senator Cooper said in Senate floor debate on the conference report that "the bill they (the House) presented to the conference was more anticonservationist than any other bill I have ever seen come before this body."

The mood of the House was evident in a motion not to accept the conference report because the Senate conferees had succeeded in putting back some funds for highway beautification. This motion to "recommit" lost by only 167 to 166, before the conference report was finally accepted.

Some observers believe House members, backed by the highway and billboard lobbies, were taking advantage of President Johnson's lessened political power by trying to eliminate the antibillboard and highway-beautification program that Mr. Johnson pushed through Congress three years ago.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall vigorously condemned the attitude of Congress in passing the bill, and privately told conservation leaders he was recommending a presidential veto.

The Department of Justice has been examining the legal aspects, and may recommend a veto because Congress has infringed on executive powers in ordering the building of the disputed sections of the District of Columbia freeway system.

Legal aspects studied

The Justice Department and the Bureau of the Budget are also examining possibilities that would allow the President to sign the bill, but prevent carrying out the mandated construction on the freeways.

Secretary of Transportation Alan S. Boyd has a difficult decision to make. His Bureau of Public Roads is believed to be pushing for the bill, while some other segments of the department want it vetoed. Secretary Boyd previously has sided with freeway opponents and has suggested hearings be held and the freeway plan be modified.

Some officials in the Department of Housing and Urban Development are unhappy with the bill, as are most members of the District of Columbia city council.

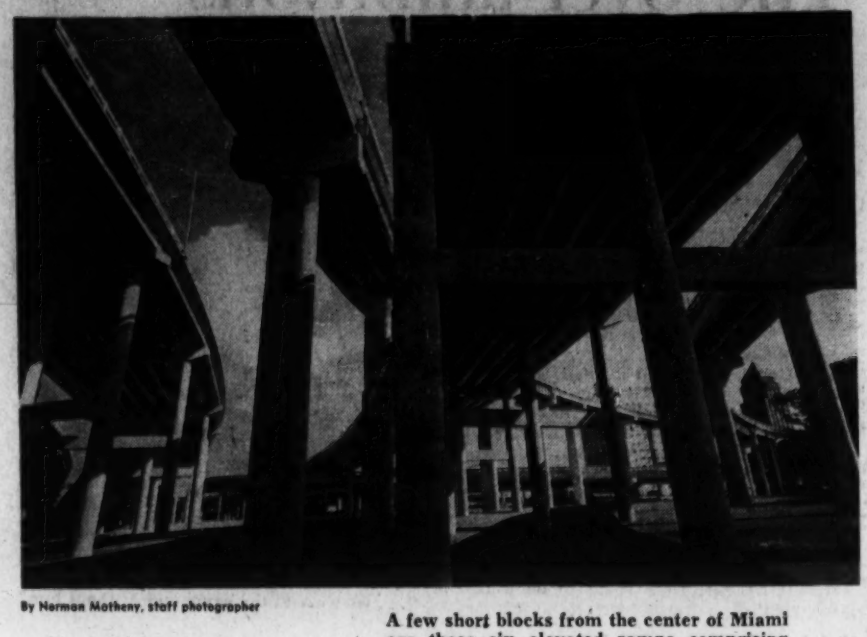
Vote change possible

Another element that might bring forth a presidential veto is the widespread opinion on Capitol Hill that the House-instituted antibeautification provisions were directed against Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, who has had special purview over these areas.

Mrs. Johnson is reported concerned that one of the freeways ordered built by Congress would put a ribbon of cement through a project she is championing. The project aims to construct a large recreation lake inside a Washington slum area.

Senator Magnuson is believed to have changed his position after getting pressure from conservation groups in his state, especially from the antibillboard people who feel the highway bill might hamper their strong state antibillboard law passed recently.

Although only six members of the Senate voted against the conference report, 37 others did not vote. Those who urge a veto believe that many of the nonvoting members, and other Senators who might change their votes, could prevent the two-thirds majority needed to override a veto.



By Herman Matheny, staff photographer

A detour ahead?

A few short blocks from the center of Miami are these six elevated ramps comprising part of the United States Interstate Highway System. If President Johnson vetoes this year's highway program, as he is being pressured to do, such future road construction may wind up on an abrupt exit.

Stalactites help date ancient Ceylon cave

By Reuters

Colombo, Ceylon

A cave millions of years old with stalactites up to 50 feet long was found recently in central Ceylon.

Its discoverers believe it may be the oldest known to man.

The cave is about a quarter of a mile long, reaches a height of more than 70 feet, and has a 70-foot underground waterfall.

It is situated in a rich rubber-growing and gem-mining district about 12 miles from the Uda Walawe River in south-central Ceylon, abut 60 miles southeast of Colombo.

It was discovered by Denis Fernando, an assistant superintendent of surveys, and S. Nihal Fernando, an assistant principal of Forests College.

Inside the bat-infested cave, they found evidence of its age in the giant stalactites—hanging underground pillars of limestone—which can be calculated by their growth of a fraction of an inch every thousand years.

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The Christian Science Monitor

The over-ambitious move that worked

By Ed Rumill

Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

Walter (Doc) Gautreau is normally an easy-going little fellow. Former big-league infielder and now an eastern scout for the California Angels, Doc is often seen in the press room at Fenway Park when the Red Sox are home, sitting quietly with friends in pre-game conversation.

But Gautreau got all excited recently. I told him I had recently come back from watching the National League in New York and had, among other things, delved into the young career of Felix Millan.

"I fuss every time I hear his name or see it in print," Doc said, shaking his head. "I tried for three years to get somebody in our organization interested in that boy. Now it's too late. He's developed into one of the best young infielders in the National League. He's going to be a real good one."

'I felt Felix was ready'

It may be that the Angels, unbeknown to Gautreau, did try to pry Millan (pronounced Mee-on) away from the Atlanta Braves' organization. Felix has been one of the Braves' potential prizes ever since they drafted him out of the Kansas City A's farm system in 1964.

"Felix has been one of our pets," declared Luman Harris, the manager of the Atlanta club. "We might have brought him up here sooner. But we wanted to make sure he wasn't rushed. We didn't want to risk damaging a prize of his talents."

Harris was in a perfect position to appreciate the talents of Millan last season. Luman was manager of the Richmond club of the triple-A International League, where the Puerto Rican boy was getting his final minor-league schooling.

One of the first things that Harris did when promoted to the managerial niche at Atlanta Stadium was call Millan his second baseman. At the time it looked like an over-ambitious move, with a young man like Woody Woodward still on the roster. Woody had appeared in 120 games at second base in '67 and led all National League regulars at that infield position.

"Yes," Harris now admits, "I knew about Woodward [since traded]. But I also knew about Felix. I felt he was ready."

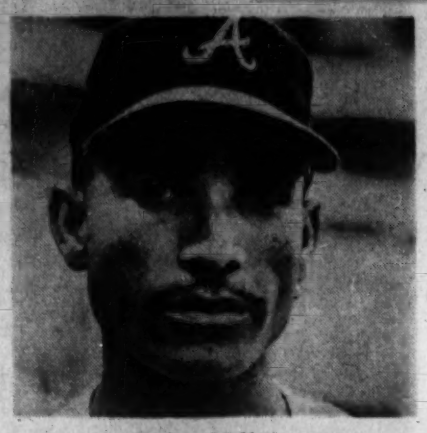
A ballplayer's ballplayer

Millan is what they call in the trade a ballplayer's ballplayer. "It's a real pleasure to watch him," Harris said, "because he plays the game the way it should be played. Some day he'll be a complete ballplayer.

"He's a pest at the plate because he's always trying to do something. He never just gives himself up, unless it's to advance a base runner. He can bunt for hits or sacrifice; and even if they pitch him inside, he hits to the opposite field, behind the runner. [He hits right-handed.] He rarely strikes out because he's always trying to get wood on the ball. He lets the other men swing for home runs—and strike out."

Billy Goodman, now first-base coach of the Braves, was a similar type of hitter. It was a style good enough to win him an American League batting championship with the Red Sox back in 1950.

"Millan," said Goodman, "is an operator. He's learning all the tricks. He watches the game like a hawk. He doesn't miss a thing. Notice the opposing infield when he goes to bat. They come in on the grass. They don't trust him any more. They know he'll take advantage of every little weakness he can spot in the defense. He doesn't even like to miss a ball in fielding practice. He gets mad when he boots one."



Felix Millan

". . . we weren't the same club without him"

Harris had more to say about his rookie second baseman.

"Felix has tightened up our defense through the middle," the manager continued. "And I'll tell you this about him: you don't remember he's around until the game is over. Then you are reminded that he made a couple of hits, scored a couple of runs, stole a base, and been in a couple of double plays.

"Felix was out for a while and we just weren't the same club without him."

A tough, wiry 170 pounds standing 5ft. 11in., Millan was one of nine children. "My father worked in a sugar factory in Puerto Rico," the boy told me in hesitating English. "I got through high school and was fortunate to get that far. But I always wanted to be a ballplayer."

ChiSox average 27,845 in Milwaukee

By William C. Nelson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Milwaukee

Lines at ticket windows, cowbells, leather-lunged fans, thunderous applause for a fence-clearing wallop—all are back at Milwaukee County stadium.

Milwaukee, once Pay Town for the National League, is regaining its old role. But this time for the Chicago White Sox and the American League.

The turnstiles have been clicking merrily in the White Sox's opening eight games of a nine-game schedule here. The light-hitting Sox, wallowing perilously close to the cellar, have drawn 222,744 fans from baseball hungry Milwaukee and throughout Wisconsin.

Left-handed banjo

That's an average of 27,845 a game — a healthy cut above the 9,800 average at Comisky park.

The return of professional baseball to Milwaukee has been specially sweet, even if the home club has shown an aversion to scoring runs and had only a 1-7 record here.

The Sox-Oakland Athletics game in late July provided a nostalgia filled evening. One of the biggest cheers erupted when a silver haired, 53-year-old batting coach slammed a fast ball over the fence in batting practice. Many of the 34,526 fans recognized the familiar wide stance of the great Joe Di Maggio, the Yankee Clipper.

Later, the happy-go-lucky ex-skipper of the Milwaukee Braves, Charlie Grimm, strummed out a few light-hearted tunes with his left-handed banjo. Malwaukeeans loved it.

It didn't seem to matter that the city's newly adopted baseball team was again handcuffed at ball. Jim (Catfish) Hunter shut out the Sox, 4 to 0.

The next week, the Chicagoans found themselves playing opposite the Green Bay Packers, the pride of Wisconsin. While Bart Starr was hurling Green Bay to a romp over the College All-Stars in Chicago, the Senators were pounding the Chisox 11 to 6. Despite the schedule conflict, 20,662 turned off their TV sets and turned out to cheer on the Sox—and a Green Bay resident, Washington's Frank (Hondo) Howard. The muscular slugger soon had fans on their feet with a tremendous blast into the left field bleachers.

Even cheered foul balls

When Mickey Mantle and the New York Yankees came to town in mid-July, 40,575 crammed into County stadium. Milwaukeeans wanted to see the remnants of the once dynamic Yankees who locked horns with the Braves in the memorable 1957 and 1958 World Series.

Fans are proud of the packed houses that American League teams have played to here. In an era where empty seats plague clubs all around the league, Milwaukee's once lusty interest in baseball has been whetted by the three-year absence since the Braves moved their tepee to Atlanta.

Over 13 seasons, the Braves drew an average of 1,503,000 fans a year here—one of the top attendance figures in baseball annals. The city was delirious about its talented, fighting team. The world-champion 1957 Braves attracted 2.2 million spectators. With crowds even cheering foul balls, it was an emotional binge that lasted seven long years.

Then the team's slumping fortunes and deterioration of spirit and hustle, coupled with new out-of-town ownership, brought the decline that stimulated the shift south.

Yet today, even though passed over by both leagues in their expansions, Milwaukee has not given up hope it will one day again have its own ball club.

Through the turnstiles, it's showing that the old feeling for baseball, while more sophisticated than in the golden 50s, still burns brightly.

Target: grand slam

By Cliff Gewecke

Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

"I'd like to win the Grand Slam, and I think I can do it next year if I prepare myself properly," said Billie Jean King.

In tennis, achieving the Grand Slam means winning the world's "big four" tournaments all in the same year—Australian, French, Wimbledon (English), and the United States. And Mrs. King has won them all except the French, played on clay. The other three are played on grass courts.

Ousted in the semifinals this year at Paris, Billie Jean said, "I arrived just in time to play, and I did not feel my game was at its best. Next year I'm going to spend three weeks preparing for it."

'As good on clay'

Having won three consecutive Wimbledon titles, to rank alongside Suzanne Lenglen, Helen Wills Moody, and Maureen Connolly as an all-time women's tennis great, Mrs. King is clearly the predominant player of these 1960's.

She has the big serve, the great volley, the speed and quick reflexes that win on grass. Her critics, however, say she does not have the rhythmic ground strokes needed for the slower clay surface.

"I feel I'm just as good on clay," Billie Jean said, defending herself. "I have a very short record, and it's not that bad. In the Federation Cup in Berlin I started playing very well by the third week.

"My volley [termed one of the greatest among women in tennis history] helped me become champion," she admitted, "but my ground strokes aren't that bad. My forehand used to be very weak, but now I hit it well enough to use as a power shot. As a matter of fact, I get a bigger thrill out of a good baseline rally than I do using my volley."

Should Mrs. King win the Grand Slam, however, it will be as a professional playing in open (amateur as well as pros included) tournaments. Earlier this year she signed a contract with promoter George MacCall which may net her as much as $60,000 this year. Billie said her yearly "take" as an amateur amounted to about $30,000.

"The promoter is waiting to see how we do before he offers others contracts," said Mrs. King, whose woman tour counterparts are Ann Haydon Jones of England, François Durr of France, and Rosie Casals of the United States.

"A lot of the amateurs say they wouldn't want to turn pro; but if they were offered more money I'm sure they'd sign."

Mrs. King's husband, Larry, is a second-year law student at the University of California, Berkeley, and she has said she'll retire from tennis "when he wants me to."

Bedside Duffer 20

And now to sum up

A golf series for the thoughtful beginner, based on Dufferthink. Or, "How the Bad Player Can Beat His Handicap."

By Allan Duffer

This year I made most progress when I stopped playing golf.

My wife, I could tell, was hard put not to say, "I told you so." For indeed she had told me. She told me I would be better with a rest from the game.

She was right. For while resting from the game I made further profound discoveries about it.

I made them while swinging a club on the lawn, looking at my reflection in the big dining room window, and while testing the texture of the lawn every time after I had mowed it. I tested it by rolling a ball across it a few times, using a putter.

In these ways I found out what everybody else already knows—that what one feels to be happening is not what is happening in fact. So that to do right one sometimes has to feel all wrong.

The window proved to me that the only times when I have a firm, controlled (relatively) powerful swing is when I feel that I have taken hardly any backswing at all. Swinging at daisies on the lawn proved to me that I swing the club back on the proper line only when I feel that all my weight is on my heels. I have to feel that having completed the backswing I then "sit back." I do not in fact do anything of the sort. For my feet and legs move just like anybody else's and I, too, come up on my right toe as I finish the shot. But that's not what I *feel* I am doing.

Three practice swings

I discovered also that I only swing back in "a one-piece takeaway"—as the experts recommend—when I feel I have broken the piece. That is when I push back with the left arm so that the right arm hinges at the elbow. The "triangle" the pros speak of is, so to speak, instantly snapped.

When testing the lawn after mowing I also found out that if I take three formal practice swings with a putter while looking at the hole I then have the exact strength of the necessary stroke registered in my

computer. Furthermore I do not need to look up again.

But it *feels* wrong. There is at first, I found, an almost irresistible temptation to "correct" the strength of the stroke as computed by the practice swings. This temptation has to be firmly put aside. Your computer knows best. The thing to do, I decided, is to repeat exactly the strength of the last practice swing.

So before taking the game up again I sneaked off twice when I had a free hour to spare and raced on each occasion over nine holes. The first nine took me 36 shots and the second 38.

Of course, it does not mean anything. I was on my own. It did not matter what I did.

But it convinced me that when I do take up golf again—next Saturday—if I also program my computer with the conditions of the day and a reasonable par for me to aim at, and if more often than not I take the right club so that I have a reasonable expectation of pulling of whatever shot it is I'm trying to do, I shall certainly beat my handicap.

And if I meet Mr. Shy I'll know how to beat him, too. Raise my head, indeed! Miss the ball! I'll tell him what, I'll hit it every time down the middle!

* * *

Dufferthought: Golf is like art. It is like music, poetry, affection. It has the power to move emotions, to absorb, express. Yet it is different from all other arts. For it is incommunicable—except to other golfers.

Last of 20 weekly articles.

Arkansas governor race gets up steam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Little Rock, Ark.

Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller has hired a slow train to ride through Arkansas this month to start his race for reelection against what many here are calling a machine powered by natural gas.

His opponent for the general election was decided Tuesday when the first woman to run for governor of Arkansas also became the first woman to lose a governor's race in the state.

That made state Rep. Marion Crank the Democratic nominee. Mr. Crank and Mrs. Virginia Johnson ran first and second in the first Democratic primary July 30.

Mrs. Johnson was half of a husband-and-wife political team seeking the two highest offices on the Arkansas Democratic ballot. Her husband, Jim, ran unsuccessfully against Sen. J. W. Fulbright.

The double defeats of the Johnsons indicates that George Wallace, whom they got on the Arkansas presidential ballot, probably has lost strength here.

Resources compared

The campaign between Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Crank will be a confrontation of inherited wealth against wealth by political association.

Mr. Rockefeller, of course, has plenty of money to mount a well-financed campaign. Mr. Crank has behind him the resources of the Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company, which prides itself on being the only Arkansas-based firm listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and the company's powerful president, Witt Stephens.

Mr. Crank resigned as the president of an Arkla subsidiary to make the race for governor. During his 18 years in the Legislature, Mr. Crank sponsored bills that benefited Arkla and Stephens interests and enterprises.

In his primary campaign, Mr. Crank was also supported by the regular Democratic Party structure, and his staff and advisers included many of the men who served the same functions for Orval Faubus during his six campaigns and 12 years in office.

Mr. Crank was a frequent floor manager for the Faubus programs and supported with enthusiasm the Faubus segregation measures in the 1950's.

TV debate seen

Mr. Crank practically ignored Mrs. Johnson in the two weeks before Tuesday's runoff, choosing rather to attack Governor Rockefeller and his first term in office.

As part of his victory statement, Mr. Crank challenged Mr. Rockefeller to a series of television debates. The challenge was perfunctory, as Mr. Rockefeller had said previously that he would debate with whomever became the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Rockefeller will open his campaign, as he has in his two previous races, in Winthrop, a tiny town near the Texas and Oklahoma borders. He will do it Aug. 24 from the rear of a train that will cross Arkansas to Corning in the northeast.

Along the way the train will stop to take on passengers and to allow the governor to speak.

Michigan apartment dwellers to get broader roof of rights

By the Associated Press

Lansing, Mich.

Michigan apartment dwellers soon will live under an umbrella of tenants'-rights laws designed to protect them from landlords who, among other things, refuse to repair or maintain rental properties.

Believed to be the strongest set of tenants'-rights laws in the nation, the measures will:

- Permit rental monies to be used to renovate properties that do not meet minimum health and safety standards.
- Require registration and inspection of all apartments.
- Stipulate conditions under which a tenant can be evicted.
- Prohibit racial or religious discrimination.

The laws go into effect this fall. They were passed by the Legislature this spring and summer despite violent opposition from homeowners' groups across the state.

Enforcement of the laws is vested in a health officer or local inspection agency appointed by the mayor. The agency is responsible for investigating tenants' complaints of health and safety violations and inspecting apartment buildings and rooming houses on a regular basis.

If, for example, the stairway in an apartment is found inadequate for the orderly exit of persons in case of fire, the agency can order the owner to enlarge it.

If the owner refuses to comply with the order, the agency can seek court permission to contract for necessary modifications and pay for work performed with rental monies held in escrow.

The agency also can obtain court permission for a tenant to make repairs to his own apartment and deduct the cost from his rent.

Eviction of tenants in public housing must be for just cause such as failure to pay rent, destroying apartment property, or causing a health hazard to exist.

In private housing, the terms of the lease generally prevail. But tenants cannot be evicted for filing complaints with a local inspection agency.

Law also forbids discrimination in rental of housing because of race, color, religion, or national origin. The exceptions are in rental or housing accommodations for not more than two families, provided the owner lives in one of the accommodations; of a room or rooms in a single-family dwelling in which the owner or a member of his family lives; or in rental of a housing accommodation for not more than two families that has not been listed or publicly advertised.

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U.S. pays tribe; banks run short

By the Associated Press

Clinton, Okla.

The federal government paid Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians $15 million last week and almost forced western Oklahoma bankers to close their doors temporarily.

The money—paid by check—was for land their grandparents left reluctantly in the late 1800's. But the checks arrived in August, 1968, and much of it went for motorcycles, used cars, and tape recorders.

Banks ran short of cash and sent out of town. Some stopped cashing checks unless the Indians would deposit part of it. One store sold 50 bicycles and about that many tricycles.

The Indians received about $2,300 each for their share of the land the government bought for 5 cents an acre in the late 19th century.

The big impact in Oklahoma was at Clinton, Hammon, Seiling, Taloga, Arapaho, Elk City, Canton, and Watonga.

George Lowry, president of Oklahoma National Bank in Clinton, said, "We had a lobby full of Indians all day. . . . We had to quit cashing some of the checks, though, and require a deposit on part of it."

F. E. Burke, president of the First National Bank of Hammon, said, "I'd say probably that day we paid out $45,000 to $50,000."

The bank had to send to Elk City for more money.

And in Elk City, a bank official said he had heard you could hardly get down the street in Hammon for the motorcycles bought with the money.

A department-store manager said, "We've sold a jillion tape recorders. They use them in the pow wows and church work."

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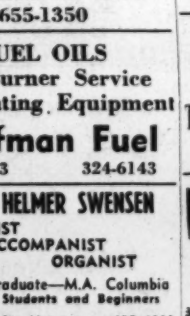

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Instant parks for Reno

By Virginia Carter

Reno, Nev.

The elderly man stood looking from one end of the block to the other, his eyes wide with amazement. "It's like a fairytale," he said finally. "A real fairytale from out of a book, come to life."

This and similar sentiments were repeatedly expressed as people watched the hourly progress of an "Instant Park" being constructed in northeast Reno, Nev., in 72 hours.

The project was first thought up by attractive Mrs. Pat Baker, editor of Currents, a house publication for employees of Sierra Pacific Power Company. She had often noticed this wasteland in the heart of a Reno housing development. At the same time she observed the neighborhood children playing in the streets as there were no sidewalks. A mother herself, Mrs. Baker was concerned.

The land involved, 1.3 acres, was owned by the school board. Inquiry revealed they were willing to lease it if the city wanted to put a park there. In fact, a park was planned for the site in four or five years.

Mrs. Baker discussed the idea with several others, including Leroy and Margaret Badie who live near the proposed project, and Ernest Mullins, secretary of the Equal Rights Commission. Nearly everyone was enthusiastic. In the June issue of Currents she introduced the proposal publicly.

The Let's Build a Park This Weekend Committee, with Leroy Badie as its chairman, was formed. Mrs. Baker began working to obtain donations of materials and equipment and the Action Committee under the direction of Mr. Badie began to round up a work force. On July 8, about 20 people, working in groups of two to five, went from door to door signing up volunteers. By 8 p.m. they had over 400. The weekend of July 19-21 was the target date.

They could build the park, but the city must agree to maintenance. Here a stalemate nearly developed regarding terms of the lease. An agreement was finally reached and the city leased the property from the school board for $1 a year for 49 years.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of Friday, July 19, six men gathered on the site. They had volunteered to organize and supervise the job. They would not leave the premises until the work was completed.

By 8 a.m. survey stakes were all in place. An on-the-spot command post had been set up and phones installed. Workers were signed up and given identification buttons that said "We Try Harder."

Soon pathways and play areas were laid out and concrete was being poured. More volunteers arrived later in the day—men and women who had worked all day on their regular jobs. Airport flood lights were brought in and work continued around the clock, with workers filtering in at all hours.

Local businessmen donated food and drinks. All worked without pay.

Another problem developed. To plant grass meant that the children would not be able to use the park this year. Sod must be used and there was none available locally. It was necessary to go out of state and for this cash was needed. Somebody came up with the idea of selling shares in the park, $1 a share.

Again the campaigners went into action. Shares were sold in town from door to door, in stores, and on the job.

Early Saturday approximately 40,000 square feet of sod, worth about $5,000 or more was delivered in four huge trucks from Merced, Calif. The day also brought more workers, including members of the armed forces, and work progressed still faster.

Neighborhood children wanted so badly to help that whenever official backs were turned they were snatching up rakes and shovels and joining the workers. While the heavy equipment was operating, this was, of course, much too dangerous.

By Sunday morning the heavy machinery was no longer needed. Now the anxious youngsters were able to help. Men, women, and children worked side by side spreading topsoil for the remaining sod which must be planted soon. Thirty-nine cadets from the Civil Air Patrol, some from as far away as Puerto Rico, and their captain, voluntarily gave up an outing in town to help.

At four that afternoon the last of 250 yards of concrete was poured, and at 5 p.m. the park, named the Pat Baker Park, was dedicated. Leroy Badie officiated and formally presented it to the city.

It was the tragic death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., that made Pat Baker feel that someone had to do something good for people in contrast. But this was really a project of people, over 600 of them, bound together in a common interest—their love and concern for children. There were scoffers who insisted that so many strangers could never work together in harmony, but there is a brand new, beautiful park in northeast Reno that shows how mistaken they were.

Quotation for today

All the strength and force of man comes from his faith in things unseen. He who believes is strong; he who doubts is weak.

—JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE

FAMILY FEATURES

By Robert A. Benson

Plymouth

Early morning finds the gulls stirring over a still Plymouth harbor. Behind building to right lies the Mayflower II, whose masts poke up at the still-dark sky.

Dialogue with youth.

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: My desire to love, serve, trust, and understand people is best expressed by my vocational goal of youth worker. How better can I learn to interact with youth than by living my youthful years in active fellowship with my peers? I am not only learning about youth, but also the role I will play as an adult working with youth. All activities require one to be himself, but my activities can also be divided into two distinct groups of learning and serving.

Characteristic of my learning activities are the National Forensic League and Junior Achievement. Commonly expressed as symbolic of youth-adult relations is a lack of honest communication. The difficulty lies in an inability to speak the languages of another generation. In forensic competition one is afforded the chance to learn that knowledge and sincerity are the keys to understanding and communication.

Learning experiences need not be only didactic; cooperation as well as competition can foster knowledge. Through Junior Achievement I have learned about people rather than concepts. I have discovered that each person, no matter how shy, wants to be important. In Junior Achievement a major role is presented to each person in order that all may play a vital part in the success of their company. A valuable resource to any group of youth is a patient, understanding adult, who is willing to let youth make their own mistakes. In Junior Achievement fine examples of exceptional adults have been placed before me as a possible pattern for my future adulthood. Service also takes on numerous aspects. It need not be expressed merely by a monthly rummage sale or a solicitation for funds for an anonymous African mission. Service revolves around being a total person through living.

A doubting of the practicality of a firm religious stand symbolizes my generation. Modern youth have strayed from the unsatisfying, medieval church. As a youth with firm religious conviction, it is my desire to meet the challenge of our insecure age.

I choose to meet it not by running away as was the convention of the past, but through active participation in all activities that life unfolds. Thus I can fully prepare myself to meet any challenge which I am sought to fulfill.

Patti E.
Walnut Creek, Calif.

E. D. C.: Thanks, Patti, for this fine statement of the activities in which you find most value. I know and admire both organizations. Participation is very useful, and there are many groups today in which young people can take part. There's plenty of action, and an organized approach is often best.

Pen friends overseas

Miss Jeanne O., Long Beach, Calif., (U.S.A.) 13. Would like pen friends from Canada. Her favorite hobby is making things.

Chalmers V. D., Clemson, S.C., (U.S.A.) 15. Would like pen pals from Europe. His hobbies are natural history, classical history, languages.

Janice H., Weymouth, Mass., (U.S.A.) 18. Students interested in music, swimming, books would like to correspond with young people of differing cultural backgrounds.

Emiko S., Naganoken, Japan, 15. Japanese schoolgirl would like a pen friend in Switzerland. Emiko enjoys playing the piano.

If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

A verse for today...

No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

—MATT. 6:24

United States stamp honors John Dewey

Weekly stamp column

United States Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson has made public the design of the John Dewey postage stamp.

The 30-cent stamp in the Prominent American series will be issued Oct. 21 with first-day ceremonies at Burlington, Vt., where the educator and philosopher was born in 1859.

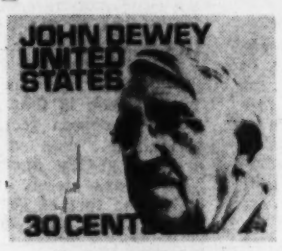
Richard L. Clark, of East Norwalk, Conn., designed the horizontal stamp, which will be printed in light purple. The portrait is based on one of Doctor Dewey's favorite photographs. The inscription, upper left, "John Dewey/United/States," and the denomination, lower left, "Thirty Cents" are in Herald gothic capitals and bleed into the portrait.

The stamp was modeled by Robert J. Jones and engraved by Edward P. Archer (vignette) and William R. Burnell (lettering) of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Collectors desiring first-day cancellations may send addressed envelopes, together with remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed, to the Postmaster, Burlington, Vt., 05401. A close-fitting enclosure of postal-card thickness should be placed in each envelope and the flap either turned in or sealed. The envelope to the Postmaster should be endorsed "First Day Covers 30c John Dewey Stamp." Requests must be postmarked no later than Oct. 21, 1968.

John Dewey was a Burlington, Vt., boy and, despite his world honors, retained the homespun touch.

He taught at the Universities of Michigan, Minnesota, and Chicago before taking a chair at Columbia University in 1904. His experiments in education at Chicago produced new techniques now used in schools that place emphasis on "learning by doing." Doctor Dewey was a pragmatic (practical) philosopher who was influenced by Kant, Darwin, and William James.



To be issued Oct. 21

Because of technical difficulties in printing, the four new high-value (2s.6d, 5s. 10s., and £1) definitive postage stamps of Great Britain will not now be put on sale on Sept. 9 as previously announced.

The new issue date will be made known as soon as possible.

Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson has announced plans to issue a postage stamp that will salute the American Indian.

The 6-cent stamp will be brought out in conjunction with the dedication of the National Portrait Gallery, in Washington, D.C., Oct. 5. It will reproduce a portrait of Chief Joseph, the great Nez Percé warrior. Cyrenius Hall's portrait of Chief Joseph is an acquisition of the new gallery.

The National Portrait Gallery will share occupancy with the National Collection of Fine Arts in one of Washington's most historic and impressive buildings — the old Patent Office Building, which was built 128 years ago in the Greek-revival style. The building is two city blocks long, one wide. Both galleries are under the aegis of the Smithsonian Institution.

Chief Joseph reluctantly fought United States troops in 1877 as the Indian Wars entered the last tragic phase.

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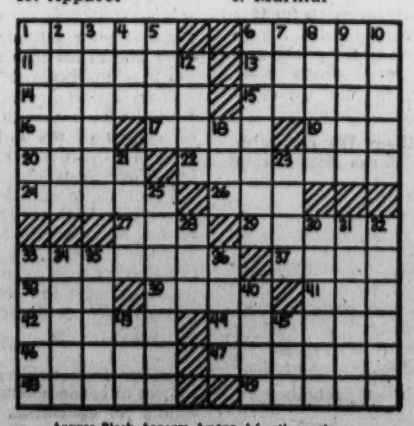
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Intercept
6. Exploit
11. Overseas
13. Russ. labor union
14. Patois
15. Climbing vine
16. Drone
17. Founder
19. Side of a triangle
20. Epic poetry
22. Weakness
24. Scatter
26. Formicid
27. Past of GI
29. To the point
33. Muddled
37. Ponder
38. Hank of twine
39. Page
41. Disagreeable
42. Subside
44. Incentive
46. Less
47. Wood-finishing machine
48. Twinges
49. Apparel

Down

1. Hiding places
2. Rude
3. Shake
4. Murmur
5. Moiety
6. Chivalrous
7. Bib. character
8. Stable compartment
9. Doctrine
10. Hymn
12. Inattentive
18. Man's name
21. Utah lily
23. Account entry
25. Foolish
28. Wither
30. Red dye
31. Thralls
32. Parents
33. Studies hard
34. Costume
35. Pineapple
36. Bivouac
40. Crease
43. Large vat
45. Oriental lute



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

The Christian Science Monitor

Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Thursday, August 15, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

A warning

The New York City police "revolt" stands as a warning, a confirmation, and a challenge. Instructions from the head of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association that policemen are to strictly enforce the law "regardless of what orders we may get from any superior officer" have deep political, social, and racial ramifications.

It is a warning that there is a deep-cutting unrest among policemen (and not only in New York City) over the increasingly hard and uncertain role they are expected to play in this era of widespread upheaval and growing violence. A somewhat like situation has arisen in Cleveland.

It is a confirmation of what many observers have declared, namely, that there is rising national sentiment for a return to stricter law enforcement.

It is a challenge to find a means of controlling rioting, violence, and crime while at the same time not sharpening the racial, social, and psychological conditions which breed such antisocial activities.

The head of the PBA admits that his order brings him into direct conflict with what he declares to be the policy of Mayor John Lindsay. He accuses the city administration of a policy of deliberate and undue restraint, above all where rioting and violence are concerned. Although Mayor Lindsay has often denied this, there is room to believe that the city has, in fact, been following a more flexible policy in such cases, and that this policy has involved greater restraint than formerly. This is, of course, part of a national trend, as was shown by the number of police departments which adopted new policies on riot control during the disorders following Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination.

It is intolerable that a police department anywhere disregard the orders of its civil superiors. That way lies self-assumed power, a breakdown of civil administration and possible chaos. The police must at all times be an arm of public administration and not a self-running organization. If the civil authorities make mistaken decisions, it is right for the police to point these out. But such mistakes must be righted only through a reversal of policy by those in elected or appointed authority.

At the same time, Mayor Lindsay and the country as a whole would do well to weigh most seriously the implications of the PBA's step. It is part and parcel of a deep national concern over widening lawlessness. It comes upon the heels of a Republican National Convention which laid great stress upon stricter law enforcement. To disregard these national readings, to fail to find a means of reconciling social justice with the maintenance of law and order is to court the demand for even harsher extralegal steps than that just taken by the PBA.

Succor first

Nigeria's agony — or more precisely, the agony of the Ibo people within Nigeria — continues. The talks in Addis Ababa on a settlement of the conflict are bogging down, like earlier efforts, in recrimination and stalemate. Several million Ibos are surrounded by Federal troops in the heart of the Ibo homeland. They are succumbing to protein deficiency — which amounts to starvation. And agreement has so far proven impossible on getting relief supplies through to them on a scale likely to save them.

For this the Ibo leadership is probably more to blame than the Federal authorities. A correspondent of the London Observer quotes a civil servant on the Ibo side as saying: "If you gave us the choice of 1,000 rifles or milk for 50,000 starving children, we'd take the guns." Rightly or wrongly, there is widespread belief among the Ibos that if they now surrendered to the Federal side, they would be butchered. So, they say, "we might as well die fighting."

On the Federal side, efforts from Lagos to persuade the outside world that the Federal leadership is humanitarian in its approach and has right on its side are offset by reports that it has rejected an appeal from the International Red Cross to stop firing on relief planes trying to get into the beleaguered Ibo heartland.

Hope for getting succor to the suffering now centers on the efforts of a handful of men who can best be described as third parties in the dispute. They include: Henry Labouisse, an American who is head of the United Nations Children's Fund; Nils-Goran Jussing, a Swede who is U Thant's special representative; August Lindt, a Swiss who heads the International Red Cross's Nigerian operation; C. Robert Moore, President Johnson's representative for Nigerian relief; the Emperor of Ethiopia; and the Pope.

Of these, the first four are working in or out of Geneva, where the Red Cross has its headquarters. They are in one sense technicians rather than politicians or diplomats. They do not have the same moral influence with the warring parties as such eminent personages as the Emperor of Ethiopia or the Pope. Yet it must be faced that to the Federal authorities, some of the humanitarian efforts from outside are suspect. For example, Catholic interest in the Ibos is partly the consequence of the Ibos' being the most Catholic of all Nigeria's peoples. And Jewish sympathy for the Ibos is partly explained by the Moslem component in the Federal structure and Egypt's identification with the Federal cause.

None of these considerations is irrelevant. Yet none is important enough to hinder a concerted effort by the rest of the world — channeled through Addis Ababa and Geneva — to persuade both sides in Nigeria to recognize that milk for starving babies is more important than guns.

Better conventioneering

This is a prime-time moment, betwixt the Republican and Democratic conventions, to consider the need for reforming and updating the method by which the United States selects its presidential nominees. That the nominating convention, a combination of Mardi Gras and the Smithsonian Institution, is in need of reform, is agreed doctrine to all who suffered through the Republican performance at Miami Beach. But improvement divides itself into two parts: better rules to govern the convention process as it stands; and changes in the whole nominating method, as by resort to national primaries.

There is something to be said for the glory and hullabaloo of the conventions. They dramatize the size of America, the diversity of its viewpoints, the essential compromises that build consensus and make representative government workable — even the exuberance of this irrepressible nation.

But, considering the convention itself, there is no justification for so many nominating and seconding speeches (which really reflect little credit on most of the speakers) as to shove the actual balloting for the presidency into the early morning hours, when most TV viewers have gone to bed. There is no need for long-winded opening-night oratory, for stretching into four days what could be finished off in two, for balloon cascades and snake-dances when there is nothing truly exciting to parade about. Yes, and no need for TV commentators to carry on drearily when nothing of consequence is being discovered by their assiduous floor-wanderers with their Martian headpieces.

As for more fundamental reforms, renewed attention should be given to the advantages, and drawbacks, of a national primary. This would do away with the exhausting state primaries, but might be just as costly and exhausting in its requirement for early and extensive campaigning. That is, unless the candidates made much more imaginative use of television — major speeches, panel discussions, debates. More frequent and careful poll-taking might be helpful in discovering, right along, which candidates and issues had a realistic chance.

Basically, all that is wanted is a reasonable method by which potential candidates may be located, may come forward, may display their wares. And by which the public can intelligently select the nominees. To improve on present processes — relics of the preelectronic, slow-transportation era — should not be beyond the wit of a political nation.

A truly magic bottle

We are for Dr. Samuel F. Hulbert of Clemsom University so strongly, so unreservedly, so enthusiastically, so hopefully that we cannot find words to adequately express this backing of ours. For, if Dr. Hulbert succeeds in his endeavors, we are ready to hail him as a benefactor who should not remain unsung.

What is Dr. Hulbert doing? He says that he is on the laboratory trail of a self-melting bottle, which, when broken, turns soft and in a few days' time dissolves into a puddle of water.

He has already been given a research grant of more than $50,000 from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. And, if this is not enough, we suggest that every state highway department in the nation look into the feasibility of supporting this project.

What a golden vision the success of Dr. Hulbert's project opens before us. Yearly the United States throws away some 26 billion bottles according to the professor, and it is painful to be reminded of where most of that number seem to end up — along the roadside, on everyone's front lawn, in picnic areas and at the seashore. Oh, for a self-disposing bottle! Go to it, professor, you have our support.

Politics at random

State of the nations

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington

People should stop worrying about Lyndon Johnson's changing his mind and deciding to run again after all. The fuss being made about his current physical problem is designed to put these rumors at rest. The problem is an old one and not serious. Hence making much of it now can only have a political explanation. It isn't the first time that Mr. Johnson has used a hospital room as political stage dressing.

Besides, the political organization that existed at his command up to the day of his announcement of renunciation simply does not exist any more.

Scores of top political leaders had long geared their lives around the assumption that Mr. Johnson would run again, would be renominated by his party, and would probably win the election. Their lives were changed abruptly by the announcement. Since then, they have all reworked their political relations and plans.

Draft "bogeyman"

There is no longer a body of politically minded people ready to work for the reelection of Lyndon Johnson. He exists today not as the leader and champion of a political organization, but only as a single man who happens to be President of the United States. It is much too late now for him to change his mind. And an LBJ "draft" at Chicago is only a "bogeyman" with which some timid people are frightening themselves. It has not the slightest real basis.

But the above has not solved Hubert Humphrey's "problem." Mr. Humphrey has for four years lived in a form of servitude. His own personality and individuality has been masked by "loyalty" to Lyndon Johnson. It is suggested by some experts that the brand has burned so deeply into him that he never will be able to regain the confidence, forthrightness, and personality of a truly free man. He "overfilled his quota" of loyalty. Is there time between nomination and election for him to develop the "flashing eye and free step" traditionally associated with the free man as opposed to slave?

Humphrey problem

Of course life will be easier for Mr. Humphrey after the nomination. It's already easier with the Republican convention over. Lyndon Johnson is known to be a great admirer of Nelson Rockefeller. If the Republicans had picked Mr. Rockefeller as their candidate then Mr. Johnson might, in effect, have sat out the campaign. Mr. Johnson dislikes Mr. Nixon from way back. The Nixon nomination guaranteed that Mr. Johnson will do what lies within his capacity to help Mr. Humphrey.

The Humphrey problem of reemerging from behind the vast bulk of the LBJ ego is no more difficult than the Nixon problem of emerging now from his prenomination image. If he really thinks that he can win the election on his strategy of combining the South with the big city "fringes," not many professional politicians agree with him.

The fact is that he made himself a man acceptable to South and "fringes" for purposes of getting the nomination. Now he has the nomination. He will probably lose the states of the old Confederacy to George Wallace regardless of the line he takes from now on in. Spiro Agnew may be a partial answer to George Wallace in parts of the South, but is not likely to make any real difference. His selection was important to the Nixon nomination, not to the election.

If Mr. Nixon wants to win that election he is going to have to broaden and adjust his political "image." Election day comes fairly soon now. Does he have time?

Kennedy reconsider?

Is Sen. Edward Kennedy completely out of the running at the Democratic convention? Most of his friends and associates think he is out; that nothing could persuade him to get into the 1968 race.

Some of the old professionals are not so sure. Their hunch is that a last moment appeal from Mr. Humphrey, plus a tacit promise of the succession four years later, might cause the last of the Kennedys (of this generation) to reconsider.

All agree that the Kennedy name on the Democratic ticket would be worth at least five million more votes than it is likely to get otherwise. What price would Hubert Humphrey pay for those five million votes? Would giving up a possible second term be worth it?

Our readers write

Substantial contribution

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The excellent series of articles by Robert Cahn on the national parks, and also the national parks postscripts which have accompanied them, have been a very substantial contribution to the public interest by the Monitor.

This letter is to commend the Monitor on behalf of National Parks Association for this fine activity. It was a very good thing to enable Mr. Cahn to get out to the parks and talk with one and all of us about their problems, and it seems to me that the commendable results speak for themselves.

Anthony Wayne Smith
Washington **National Parks Association**

Sincere gratitude

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Please accept my sincere gratitude for the recent very moving article by Selma Ekrem, on The Home Forum page entitled "One-woman humane society."

It is indeed a wonderful expression of that "perfect love (which) casteth out fear."

(Baroness) Iadah von Eichelberger
Los Angeles

Handle own affairs

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Concerning the recent editorial "Indifference toward Latin America."

South America was discovered, explored, and settled before the United States.

It is geographically similar to this country.

It has a wealth of natural resources.

Why is it that we must feel the constant need to pour billions of dollars and much time and effort into that continent in order for it to maintain itself?

What magical ingredient is there in the United States that not only South America but much of the entire world should feel that they have the right to expect and demand our assistance?

I feel that Latin America can handle its own affairs if it wants to. Reforms are needed but not made. Why not?

If the citizens of a country are not patriotic enough to want to help its economy and its progress, I am sorry, but I do not want to be forced to do it for them.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich. **Helen Meyer**

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Dispatch from the farm

Volume paragon

By John Gould

Lisbon Falls, Maine

The country's leading educators, the advertisement said, had combined to produce this magnificent encyclopedia of five million words, 30,000 articles, 9,600 pages, and more than six thousand (6,000) illustrations. At the time the barn needed roofing, but I bought this magnificent encyclopedia to lard my erudition, and I roofed the barn another year (see Architecture).

True, this 25-volume paragon has, as no doubt many of you have noticed, enhanced my erudition to incredible proportions, and the country's leading educators did a fine job. But soon after I acquired this excellent reference set I turned to look at something in it—and it wasn't there. In the more than 15 years I have anchored my facts to the 25 volumes I have studiously jotted on flyleaves the precise items I could never find therein, and today I have an excellent list of the things the country's leading educators don't know.

This negative approach to knowledge began, I remember well, when Kathy said something about adding a few capers. I'd as soon have my soup, I said, without cavorting, and the next moment we had down Vol. 4, or Bron-Cel, where we found no capers. The country's leading educators, and their aggressive publisher, had given us a blank. We looked under herbs, and under botany, and under several other possible hideaways, but the 25 volumes stood mute on this subject. I turned to the flyleaf of Bron-Cel and wrote, "Capers."

You see, out here on the farm we have a bothersome mileage factor to research. A college student, turning from rabble-rousing and trouble-brewing to do a smidgen of study, can look in one book and, finding nothing, go to another until he does. But if it isn't in my encyclopedia I'm licked. I will gladly learn about capers if I can do it in residence, but three miles on snowshoes to a fuller font slows me down.

This has resulted in considerable wonderment as to how a leading educator, retained to prepare an encyclopedia, goes about his work. One day I looked up Thomas W. Lawson. When he wasn't there I paused to reflect on the way a man would have to think if he left Thomas W. Lawson out of his encyclopedia. There was a man, and there was a vessel named for him — the only seven-masted sailing vessel ever built. As far as I know only two craft in the history of man can claim such unique status—the ark and the Thomas W. Lawson. The ark is in my set—under "see deluge."

What I wanted to know, in particular, is the name of the seventh mast. Mariners "worked" a sailing ship by sails and masts, and when the Thomas W. Lawson was built and launched the single most important factual detail about her would have to be the name of that seventh mast — the last previous time a similar question came up was when the first six-master was built. The chances may well be 100-1 that if any-

body wants to know anything not already memorized about the Thomas W. Lawson it would be the name of that ultimate mast. Consequently, a leading educator qualified to prepare an encyclopedia would leave this topic out of his book only by deciding that nobody, even I, would ever want to know such a thing.

I soon found a similar blank about Morgan's Riflemen. I knew about these soldiers, of course, but all at once there was more—what about their rifles? Longfellow tells of the British musketballs at Concord, and all historians tell of the musketry at Bunker Hill and Brandywine. But here are Morgan's Riflemen on the march through northern Maine, headed for Quebec under Benedict Arnold, and they are slogging along in the snow, lugging rifles. All at once I had a curiosity about the development of firearms, and about Morgan's historical use of a weapon the other soldiers didn't seem to have. And I still think mine was a curiosity any leading educator should anticipate.

Then the list began to grow. I couldn't find Hogmanay, and Rogation. There are no Nine Worthies in my set, and no Beaufort Scale. Flyleaf notations go on and on. The magnitude of Sirius; Kochab and the other inhabitants of Ursae; Laura E. Richards; Sovereign, the British coin; Pathé, who made movies; and the Cordon Bleu. One day I wanted to inform myself about Grosseliers and Radisson, the *coureurs de bois* who started the whole Hudson's Bay business—and if our nation's leading educators think *they* are not important, somebody should take a look at Canada. But one day I really found the prize—or didn't find it. In the five million printed words of this profound compendium there is no mention of Mergenthaler, who invented the Linotype.

Anyway, I had an excellent list of things these leading educators don't know, and a few months ago I wrote a nice letter to the publisher and asked him if he would like to see my itemization of same. Thus far he has not replied.